THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 1. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 4, 1871. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion; and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep4;ly

J. D. FAST, Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. [sep28;ly

HENRY MEHL, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28;ly

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Anderson, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep28;ly

J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See advertisement in another column. sep28;ly

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods

A. Trimmings, cor. 3d st. and Diamond. sep28;ly

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars; Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;ly

H. A. SCHMUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;ly

T. W. BEVERE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oct26;ly

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;ly

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," rent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14;ly

HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Drug-gists, 266 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14;ly

J. RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR, 22 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14;ly

A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;ly

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 Market st., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, consisting of Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14;ly

EYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners, Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c., 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. [sep14;ly

S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;ly

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Wood Family Sewing Machines, 116 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;ly

BEAVER KNITTING & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;ly

P. Successor to T. & M. Holy, 87 & 89, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware, No 6 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14;ly

A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter, writes to order Show Cards for every business. No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;ly

C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs;—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Stillfield st. [oct3;ly

NEW BRIGHTON.

GEO. F. SIMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 11 E. 11 street. Special attention given to wedding cakes and balls. [sep14;ly

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors,—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv. [sep14;ly

M. WHEELER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14;ly

H. NOSS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. [sep14;ly

WEIGLE & HARPSON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14;ly

J. HORTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods; Broadway. [sep14;ly

EVAN POUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton. [sep21;ly

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Cutters, Broadway. [oct12;ly

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROPERTSON, Dealer in Improved Rowe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;ly

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;ly

KENDALL & STANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters, Brighton, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;ly

BRIDGEWATER.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st. Bridgewater. [sep14;ly

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;ly

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;ly

H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge street, Bridgewater. sep14;ly

BANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions, Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14;ly

F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater. [sep14;ly

MRS. BRUES, Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned and repaired. Water st. above Bridge. [sep14;ly

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Water and Water streets. [sep14;ly

J. STILES & CO, Groceries, Queensware, Notions, Flour, Feed & Country Produce, Jordan's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sep14;ly

ARTHUR MAGINNIS,—*Solicitor*—Proprietor of Wesson Oil Co., Dealer in Manufactured Goods of every description wanted. Water st. bet mills; Bridgewater. P. O. address, Beaver, Pa. sep28;ly

ABRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clarke's in Beaver, or Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest rates. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;ly

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. [sep14;ly

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds, Brighton st., above the Factory, Rochester, Pa. [sep14;ly

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner,—Wall st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14;ly

ABRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Brighton st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14;ly

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist, Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep14;ly

DR. S. SWANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sep14;ly

SPEARER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Salt, Nails, &c. Water & James sts. [sep14;ly

C. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner. Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished to order. 30 Diamond, Rochester. [sep14;ly

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Fancy Goods generally. Water st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14;ly

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c., Dealers in Lumber, Lath &c. Rochester. [sep14;ly

SCOTT, ROGLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sep28;ly

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and ohio river. oct19;ly

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st., oct19;ly

STEFFEE & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;ly

J. T. MILLER, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;ly

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa., nov10;y

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUIS THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great All Incombustible Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable cooking-top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

A. FREY & SON, Stone-ware Manufacture. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post-office address Beaver, Pa. [sep21;ly

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Mt. Zion Church, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, would hereby tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I can always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and careful attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sep21;ly

J. LINNENBRINK, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery, Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the CELEBRATED Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. oct26;ly

J. H. McCREERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Third Street, Beaver, Pa.* Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. apr27

BANKING-HOUSE, THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.* J. DRAVO, J. H. ANGELL, J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits. Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for several reliable Companies. [may19tf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician, Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Liquor store at night at my residence on Water street, Fifth avenue, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [march16;ly

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. sep28;ly

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's shoe shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell anything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. sep28;ly

FOR SALE:—A rosewood, piano-forte Melodeon, entirely new, with four stops and five octaves. Inquire at this office. nov9;tw

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sep19;ly

Gold & Silver Watches.

IMPORTANT

TO EVERY ONE!

Look at Price Lists.

Holiday Greeting!

Grand Display OF Christmas - Presents!!!!

Gents' Gold Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches.
New Chains and Bracelets.
Necklaces and Lockets.
Fine Gold Jewelry.
Gold and Silver-Headed Canes.
Gold Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

Sterling Silver - Ware;

[A Splendid Stock.]

Parian and Bronze - Ware.

FANCY GOODS.

Prices Lower than Ever.

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All are invited to call, when in the city, and examine our Holiday Goods without feeling under any obligation to buy. Don't fail to come and see the Grand Display. [dec15;3mdec21

Miscellaneous.

P. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar31;ly

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of John Feazle, dec'd, late of Pulaski township, Beaver county, Penna., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY PHILLIS, *Ex'r.* oct26;6w

Dry Goods.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS,

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Colorgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Clinchilla?
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits,

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Buckeye Starch, Candles, Soaps, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powde and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well-assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future, as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec28;ly—[v.blg.

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its recent location in 1865, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals, PITTSBURGH, Pa. jan19;ly

TUMOURS. Professors BUCHANAN & DOWN of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment CANCERS. is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Down, University, or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada. ULCERS. aug11;ly

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb6;ly

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;6m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Dec'r. 4th, 1870, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.55 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	135AM	1055AM	710AM	320PM
Rochester	218	1205PM	840	423
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	505	300	1145	700
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	654	445	1259PM	838
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	903	659	483	1033
Crestline { A	935	725	500	1100
Crestline { D	1005	745	535AM	1110
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1137	920	708	1235AM
Lima	1236PM	1040	905	135
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	330	135AM	1145	350
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	450	357	325PM	630
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	720	610	555	900

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	900AM	315PM	650AM	900PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1205PM	905	950	1235AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	225	1125	1250PM	330
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	400	1254AM	225	540
Forest	508	543	418	707
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline { A	630	420	630	835
Crestline { D	650	430	640AM	905
Mansfield	717	500	640	1035
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	905	654	915	1155
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1015	650	1130	130PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	1235AM	1105	235PM	337
Pittsburgh	155	1210PM	345	440

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.20 p. m; New Castle, 3.00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 10.44 a. m. Youngstown, 10.20 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p.m; arrives New Castle, 6.45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th, 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sunday excepted), as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Cleveland	810AM	1215PM	350PM
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Hudson	955	125	510
Ravenna	1030	155	540
Alliance	1130	235	630
Bayard	1202PM	302	....
Wellsville	135	420	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Wellsville	900AM	600PM	....
Bayard	1025	654	....
Alliance	1135	715	725AM
Ravenna	1230PM	801	815
Hudson	1325	834	855
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Cleveland	210	945	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	545AM	....	200PM	410PM
Bridgeport	555	....	310	420
Steubenville	625	....	345	535
Wellsville	815	1256PM	440	....
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	....
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Rochester	925	255	540	....
Pittsburgh	1035	400	645	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Accom
Pittsburgh	625AM	310PM	425PM	....
Rochester	735	410	537	....
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	....
Wellsville	955	540	709	....
Steubenville	955	620	....	705AM
Bridgeport	1105	728	....	815
Bellair	1115	735	....	820

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 9.45, a.m.
Bayard, 2.10 a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 5.30pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec1, '70tf.

THE CELEBRATED IMPROVED

GERARD

OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

DURING the past four or five years our Watches have been so thoroughly tested, that for appearance, style of finish, and accuracy of time-keeping, the "Gerard Watches" are universally acceded to be the best. They retain their brilliancy and color until worn out.

☞ If after purchasing and fairly trying, any one is not fully satisfied, we will cheerfully refund the money.

☞ They are all in Hunting Cases, Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes. Every Watch guaranteed for time and wear, by special certificate.

☞ A large assortment "Improved Oroide" Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Jewelry in great variety.

☞ Beware of imitations. Order direct from us or our authorized agents. Agents and others applying for circulars will please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

☞ Goods sent to be **paid for on delivery. Customers permitted to examine what they order (before paying bills,)** on payment of Express charges both ways.

☞ When SIX Watches are ordered at once, we will send an extra Watch (of same kind) free.

☞ Purchasers residing at some distance from Express offices, and desiring to save time and expense, can have the goods sent by mail, by remitting (with the order) the amount required by P. O. Money order, registered letter, draft, or check, payable to our order, at our risk. Address plainly.

JAMES GERARD & CO.,
P. O. Box 3,391, New York,
nov28;3m.) 83 Nassau Street

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baleful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge.* Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York city. dec7;4w

J. J. Horter, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Fruits, Meats, &c.

Corner Fallston and Broadway, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. Terms cash. sep.14'70;ly

Miscellaneous.

OVER 400 PAGES OF

READING MATTER FOR ONE DOLLAR!

THE American Stock Journal,

A large Handsomely Illustrated Monthly, containing 32 to 40 large, Double Column Pages, filled with *original* matter from the *ablest* writers in the country, on the various subjects connected with

FARMING,
STOCK BREEDING,
WOOL GROWING,
DAIRYING,
POULTRY KEEPING, &c.

Bound in handsomely tinted cover. It has

A Veterinary Department

under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge,* all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. This makes it a very valuable work for reference, and an almost indispensable companion to all interested in STOCK-BREEDING. The low price at which it is published ($1.00 a year) brings it within the reach of all, while the

Splendid Inducements offered to Agents and Premiums to Subscribers

make it to the interest of every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send Stamp for Specimen Copy,* large *Illustrated Show Bill & Premium List.* Get up a Club and obtain one of the many valuable Premiums offered, consisting of Chester White, Berkshire, Suffolk, Magie and Essex Pigs; Short-Horn, Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon Calves, Southdown, Cotswold and Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Pure-Bred Poultry, Norway Oats, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Watches, Silver Ware, Books, &c., &c. Specimen Copies sent free. Address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
nov28;1l Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Christmas Gifts!

Christmas Gifts!

Holiday Goods!

Holiday Goods!

Toys, Toys,

TOYS!!

B. Mutheim

Has just received the largest and best selected stock of goods, suitable for Christmas Gifts for everybody, old and young, ever brought to Beaver county. It comprises almost everything in the

TOY LINE.

Also the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of

CARPETS,

CARPET OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Bridge St. Bridgewater Pa. nov30;tf

ORIGINAL.

For the Beaver Argus.

THERE IS A GOD.

Potato Proving the Existence of A Supreme Being.

As we view nature in all her varied relations and forms we cannot, for one moment, doubt the existence of a Supreme Being who has so wisely designed, ordained and contrived all things in heaven above and on the earth beneath. We cannot help but see a nice designer and contriver at the head of all nature, both animate and inanimate. Who can be averse to reason and so skeptical as not to acknowledge the existence of a just and wise Creator, when his goodness is written on every leaf, every movement of which is strong proof of His existence? Even man's own complex organism; the air he breathes; the food he eats; is enough to convince him of the wisdom and power of a Divine Being who holds in his hand the whole universe.

First, I will take up the human heart—the centre of life—to display the mechanism of Him who supports and sustains life, as I think this a very good proof of a Deity. We find in the central part of the body a hollow muscle containing spiral fibers running in both directions, the layers crossing one another, although in some animals they appear similcircular, rather than spiral. This noble piece of structure and divine wisdom possesses the power of contraction and relaxation. The shortening of these strings causes the squeezing together of the muscular cavities, in order that they may eject the fluid which they contain, and by remission of the same they are again opened to receive the fluid. We find the trunks of the arteries and veins placed within these hollow places. Their office is to carry from and return the blood to the heart. At each pulsation of this organ the mass of blood is changed; which amount is estimated to be—in a full-grown human heart—about an ounce, or two table-spoonsfull. By the quick succession of these changes they are able to support a large circulation throughout the entire system. It is computed that each ventricle will contain one ounce of blood. The heart is said to contract four thousand times an hour; from which it follows that there pass through the heart every hour four thousand ounces, or three hundred lbs. of blood. Now the whole quantity of blood in an adult is estimated from twenty-five to thirty lbs. The mind is filled with astonishment when it considers what an amount of blood is constantly flowing to and from the heart.—Just reflect with what impetuosity the blood gushes from the heart of the whale! How wonderful! What a contrivance! (Ten or fifteen gallons thrown out of the heart at a stroke, with an unlimited speed, through a [illegible] to give nourishment to each part of the frame. Lime in contact with the air, by which it is purified. This is effected by a process in the lungs.—Every time we breathe we take in two kinds of air—pure and impure—the pure we retain, and the foul we dismiss every time we respire. The lungs of all animals consist of air and blood vessels closely united; wherever you find the one set, you evidently find the other. The constitution of the heart needs four cavities: two ventricles which send out the blood, and two auricles which receive it. These cavities closely communicate with each other.

Next, we notice the fixing of valves in the heart. These consist of a thin membrane closely attached to the vessel, giving free access to the passage of blood as long as it retains its proper course, but checks it when it attempts to flow in a contrary direction; a valve is placed between each auricle and its ventricle, so that when the ventricle contracts no part of the blood gets back into the auricle, but immediately enters the artery.—Valves are also placed at the mouth of the great arteries which convey the blood from the heart; offering no obstruction until an attempt is made to flow back instead of forward.—Lastly, we see that this organ for its preservation is defended by a case sufficiently moistened to keep it in a safe and healthy state. When we consider this in connection with all the rest, and then think how it constantly keeps beating for a succession of many long years, never becoming fatigued, is not the mind ready to exclaim—lost in wonder and amazement—"Oh, what mechanism! What a great and Supreme design at the head of these things."

Secondly, we will take into consideration the structure of the eye. What a complicated piece of mechanism! What design exhibited in it. Who after the comprehending of this organ of vision will attempt to deny the existence of One all powerful, who has so neatly designed and arranged its different functions? The eye is placed in a firm deep socket, formed by the coalition of seven different bones hollowed out at their edges. It is also, buried in a bed of fat within this socket and protected by the eyebones, the use of which is to prevent the sweat from coursing down into this very tender organ. Again we find it better defended by the lids, whose office is to clear and close the eye in sleep. In order that the eye may be kept in a purified and moistened condition, a substance is inwardly applied by a secretion for this intent, and the unnecessary wash is conducted to the nose through an aperture in the bone as large as a goose quill; after it has entered the inside of the nostrils, it is evaporated by the effects of warm air, which every time we respire is passed over it. We also find it necessary that all images be placed at the bottom of the eye. How inexplicable! But whatever effects the clearness of vision; hence we conclude from this that all images must necessarily be formed at the bottom of this organ, then can we properly consider upon the smallness yet correctness of the image. Then also take into consideration the wide range of vision attributed to this organ. Next the eye of birds we notice possesses a membrane called the nictatiney, which sweeps the eye to convey to it a humour and defend it, we find it neatly folded up in the corner of the eye, joined by a tendon with a muscle in the back part of the eye though elastic, yet so fine that it does not obstruct the sight when passing over it. Can any one be so averse to sound reason as not to see after the examination of this grand organ an All-wise designing hand?

Thirdly, we will examine the arrangement of the ear. We know from its complex form that it is an instrument adapted to sounds, aware that sounds consist in pulses of the air, and the impressions made by these pulses striking the ear are carried to the brain. This organ is composed of an external, and internal ear, the office of the external is that of an ear trumpet, to catch and collect the vibratings of sound. Then we have the outward passage of the ear leading to the tympanun or drum, and these connecting with four little bones, whose office it is to form a communication with the brain. These little bones are so joined with one another, that at the vibration of the membrane of the drum, the whole four act and work, the base of the last one upon an aperture which opens into the canals, leading to the brain. This last bone is called the Stapes; its office is to repeat the vibration after the drum has received the impression, and lastly we notice another cavity or tube, situated behind the drum, called the eustachian tube, extending from the cavity of the drum to the back of the mouth, though small yet affording a sufficient passage of air through the same; if this cavity had been left vacant, the membrane would have bursted from the pressure of atmosphere, if filled with any other secretion its free action would become obstructed; hence, we see that this tube serves to open the cavity of the drum for the admision of air. What design! What a powerful Hand has fashioned out all this machinery!

Fourthly, the human teeth present a very good proof of a designing mind, all-wise and powerful. The teeth are first formed within the gums, and then cease, for we plainly see that their further progress would be unnecessary and inconvenient to nature. We can see design set forth in the soft smooth state of the infant's mouth for obtaining its nourishment; but when the child has arrived at a proper age the teeth are there and ready to fulfil their functions. Here, at first we find them for a while lodged in the gums, and detained in the sockets, as far as farther growth would interfere with the present office of the mouth. Nature is wise, she always looks ahead, she husbandry prepares for present uses [illegible] careful that her different functions do not impede each other. [illegible] and divine design better exhibited than in the [illegible]. Yet the inquiry might arise, why they imperfect when the *other* parts of the mouth are parfect at birth? The answer would be, that all the other parts of the mouth were necessary to the completion of the human being, and would evidently be called into action at the very dawn of human existence. But how inconvenient if we were to find the teeth arranged in the mouth in infancy. Nature is too wise to err in these respects. Now in the worm of the beetle we find the teeth first perfected, because they are first needed, showing again the wise design and contrivance of the Infinite.

Lastly, we notice in the teeth the series of crops, there is a second tier formed beneath the first, which do not make their appearance for several years. The expansion of the jaw we will notice tends to separate the teeth of the first set, however compact which would be detrimental to proper mastication, hence when the jaw has attained a certain size, a new set closely arranged, present themselves, pushing out the old ones, and allowing for the remaining growth. Now I think, after all these strong proofs, no one will dare deny the existence of a Supreme Being, who rules high and infinite. His goodness is inscribed upon all nature, and she speaks to man in audable tones: "There is a God who rules above, sitting on His majestic throne in the heavens! Obey Him, ye mortals of the dust!" The earth and sea are filled with His wonders. The lordly tree of the forest, and the small pebble on the sea-shore speak of His goodness. If any man doubts the existence of a Deity, then let him doubt his own existence; for, should he but look at his frame he would be led to exclaim: "Man, thou art fearfully and wonderfully made!"

—Brother Noyes' family at Oneida, N. Y., are getting into difficulty, and after practicing complex marriage for twenty years, are at last subjected to the opposition of journals in the neighborhood of their home. The case provoking the hostility is that of Mrs. Royce, who was divorced from her husband at the instance of her brother, it is alleged, for the purpose of becoming a member of the community. This is denied, and it is asserted by those in authority among the communists, that Mrs. Roce will not be admitted, and indeed that the community's doors have been closed to applicants for membership since December, 1867. According to the practice of the Oneida family each woman is the wife of every man in the community, and each man is the husband of every woman; otherwise they are a harmless and pious flock, putting implicit faith in Noyes, the head of the family. They have threatened to sue one of the neighboring newspapers for libel, for criticising their morals, which has incited the people of Madison county to take measures for the suppression of their institution.

—A young lady at a ball was asked by lover of serious poetry whether she had seen Crabbe's Tales. "Why no," she answered, "I didn't know that crabs had tails." "I beg your pardon, Miss," said he, "I mean have you read Crabbe's Tales?" "And I assure you, sir, I did not know that red crabs, or any other kind of crabs, had tails."

Letter from O. Phiddle Styx.

DEAR ARGUS:—McGosler awoke next mornin', when the aforesaid rooster wich reposed on the wiggly pesch-tree begin to crow. As fur me, slumber's log-chain still bound me, and I dreampt of Jane, and the days of the past, I felt like lyin' thar an' dreamin' about things in general fur a week or two; but sich things couldn't be did. That was the day of the weddin'—the day when a gallant man and a charmin' woman was a goin' tu jine hands, and agree tu walk together deown the stumpy hill-side of life—an' it bhooved me and McGosler to be up and a gittin', if we intendet to jine in the festivities and flustifications of the day.

The "ker-plump" of the night before, from the heights of the double-geared porch, hadn't hurt me much. My arm still felt a leetle wanpussed, and my nose still bore off the pech it had received; yet, notwithstandin' this, I was as happy as a goslin' on a green bank, in the merry month of May.

The sweet voice of the angelic leetle gal, "with the curls a flyin" in wild disruption around her emblematical forehead, aroused me from my slumbers and my dreams of Jane.—Sez McGosler:

"Wall, heow dew yeou dew?"

"O. K.," sez I.

We went eout and sot deown to breakfast; and Jane, she sot deown tew. The breakfast was highfalutin'ly tip-top, and McGosler was right when he pronounced those gals equal to his aunt Betsy Scruggins in gettin' up a squar meal. But I couldn't eat. Somehow a feller allers loses his heart and his appetite at the same time, which to me seems a queer phenotomous in the architecture of nat'ral filosofy. It was so with me. I couldn't eat while Jane was sittin'

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEKAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BEAVER, PA., Jan. 4th, 1871

MRS. BELKNAP, wife of the Secretary of War, died in Washington city, one day last week, after an illness of several months duration. She was a native of Kentucky, her husband, Gen. Belknap, becoming acquainted with her while serving in that State during the war.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART last year paid all income tax more than either one of twenty-seven states and territories, and more than Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Montana combined. Mr. W. B. Astor paid more than the whole state of Vermont.

THE Prospectus of the New York *Tribune* for the year 1871 will be found in the ARGUS of to-day. We need scarcely say that the *Tribune* is the leading Republican paper of the country. It has no superior anywhere in the field of Journalism. Let those who desire to become its readers for the present year, send in their subscriptions at once. For terms &c. see prospectus.

ANDY WILLIAMS, a negro, who was hanged at Harrison, Tennessee, last week, for murder, wanted to be baptized by immersion on the day before his execution. His request was granted, and the baptism took place in the prison, the sheriff refusing the spiritual adviser permission to take the prisoner to the river. Soon after the immersion a reporter visited Williams and asked him how he felt. "Oh, fat as a mule," he replied.

THOSE who open letters belonging to friends, under the presumption that they have a right to do so, may do well to take warning by the punishment of James Warner, a citizen of St. Louis, Mo., James, it appears, was indiscreet enough in May last, to open a letter addressed to his sister-in-law, and the latter having discovered the fact, caused his arrest. He was tried a few days ago and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

MRS. Paulina W. Davis, Josephine S. Griffing, and Isabella B. Hooker have issued a call for a National Suffrage Convention at Washington, on the 11th and 12th of January next, to secure, if possible, the discussion of the enfranchisement of women question during the present session of Congress with a view to the early passage of a XVIth Amendment. The signers of the call say: "We earnestly urge you, dear friends, in comp together at this time in a spirit of unselfishness and of hard work, and let us take one another by the hand and move on ward as never before."

FOOLISHNESS, self-conceit, and downright stupidity, the Bourbon Democrats of Kentucky are beyond the reach of rivalry. Representative Beck of that State, a gentleman of intelligence and a courteous gentleman during the last session of Congress was so imprudent as to dine with Speaker Blaine, and to join an excursion party to Kentucky during the hailstorm in that locality, but he was *de his* rebuked and compelled to apologize. Kentucky has long been noted for the excellence of its mules; it has failed to attain the same reputation for its men.

A CINCINNATI man has brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $5,000 damages, sustained in consequence of a message being delivered to the very man, of all others, who should not have had it. The plaintiff in the case telegraphed to his attorneys at Meridian, Miss., to seize De HAVEN'S circus for debt. By mistake the message was sent to De Haven instead of the attorneys, and he very judiciously proceeded to put the property in such shape that it could not be taken; after which he considerately handed over the telegram to the parties for whom it was originally designed. Accordingly, the Telegraph Company are now sued.

THE jury in the "*Credit Mobilier*" have returned a verdict for the Commonwealth that the "*Credit Mobilier*" pay into the State Treasury for taxes six hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, the exact amount claimed. Five hundred thousand dollars additional depended upon the action of the jury in this case, and it is, therefore, anticipated that the result of this trial will ultimately be to put into the State Treasury, on account of the "*Credit Mobilier*," over one million dollars. Great satisfaction is expressed at this verdict, as well on account of the revenue it puts into the State Treasury as for the vigor with which the law governing corporations has been enforced.

THE New York *Leader*, the Tammany Hall organ of the Democracy, contained an editorial a few days ago alleging that Governor Hoffman would *not* be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1872. It also declared its purpose to support Senator Hendricks of Indiana for that nomination. This movement on the part of the Tammany managers is intended to get up a general *thaw* among all the other Democratic aspirants for Presidential honors, so that when the time comes around to make the nomination, Governor Hoffman, he having in the meantime taken no part in the wrangle, will be declared as the only available candidate for the position. He will go through then just as Seymour went through in 1868.

NEARLY all the daily newspapers of this county, are owned by stock companies. As several of the New York papers are extensively read by the people of this locality we herewith publish the reputed ownership of two of them viz.: the *Tribune* and the *Times*: of the 100 shares into which the *Tribune* establishment is subdivided the present ownership is as follows: Mr. Sinclair, publisher, 22; Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, 16; estate of Mr. Clark, formerly financial editor, 12; Mr. Greeley, 9; Mr. Greeley's wife, Ryder, literary editor, Taylor, 3; Mrs. Hoge, 3; Mr. Young, foreman, 3; cashier N. Y. of coal-heap, 3; Solon Robinson, 3. Only four of them act, pressman, 2 ...ix it necessary to hand of Mrs. Cash ...avity of life, all ... business, to the ... you do not ... snubbed if ... I put in then.

1; Oliver Johnson, 1; Whitelaw Reid, 1; J. F. Cleveland 1. The original cost of each share was $5,000. The market value is now $8,000 per share.

It is said also that the stock in the New York daily *Times* belonging to the estate of James ... soon to be sold at executor's sale. Like the *Tribune*, the *Times* is stocked at 100 shares of $1,000, the market value being now at least $8,000. The ownership of the *Times* is vested in fewer hands than that of the *Tribune*, being, it is understood, as follows: Estate of Henry J. Raymond, 34 shares; George Jones, (publisher and manager) 20; E. B. Morgan, (Cayuga county,) 15; estate of James B. Taylor, 10; A. V. Stout, 8; John Bonner, 4.

THE SPOTTSWOOD HOTEL, in Richmond, known as Jeff Davis' headquarters, during the rebellion, took fire one night about two weeks ago and was burned to the ground. A number of lives were lost in the burning building. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes the following comment on the sad occurrence:

Sir: The account of the burning of the "Spottswood," in Richmond, Va., reminds me of a similar occurrence in Europe, where I narrowly escaped being burned to death. A friend, with whom I was then traveling, upon hearing that the hotel was on fire, remarked that he was fully prepared for such an incident, and coolly took from his trunk a coil of half-inch rope, about 30 feet long, knotted every two feet, to give a better hold. After seeing me down safely, he lowered our baggage, and only came down himself after helping half-a-dozen guests down. Ever since then I carry such a rope. It takes but very little room in a trunk, and as there is no patent on it every one who can conveniently spare 50 cents may be able, in case of fire in a dwelling-house or hotel, to save himself, and probably some others.

New York Dec. 20, 1870. F. F. S.

A LENGTHY and very acrimonious debate sprang up in the Senate a day or two before its adjournment for the holidays, on the San Domingo question. The President desired a committee of three persons to be appointed to visit San Domingo and ascertain the views of the people there in reference to their annexation to the United States. When the resolution to this effect was offered Senators Sumner, Schurz, Patterson and one or two others opposed its passage in speeches characterized with a good deal of severity toward General Grant. They were replied to by Senators Morton, Conkling and others, who defended the President's course, and in return attacked Senator Sumner with a great deal more than necessary virulence. The debate took a very wide range, and the Senators parted on adjourning, with anything but amiable feelings toward each other. The resolution, however, was adopted, and it is presumed its appearance in the House will occasion a similar scene in that body. On the whole, therefore, it cannot be claimed that "everything is lovely" in Congress and about the Capitol.

THE result of the Senatorial election in the First district—Philadelphia—on the 20th of last month was adverse to the Republicans, Dechert (Dem.) ...ation ... and fourteen hundred votes. This result was generally unexpected, as the whole district has for years given a Republican majority of something over ... Another ... insists that the "Cameron clique" secretly supported Dechert, while others are quite as certain that the "Curtin ring of the party" had as little to do with Lyndall's defeat. We are inclined to believe that the untoward event was brought about in this wise: When the Republicans *nominated* a candidate about a month ago to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Watt, the "Cameron Candidate" was badly beaten in the contest. Lyndall, the successful candidate, was regarded as a "Curtin man."—Shortly after the nomination, Cameron and his "antler-trappers" appeared in Philadelphia and opened up shop" with a view of capturing Lyndall, and obtaining pledges from him to go for Mackey for State Treasurer, &c. &c., representing to Lyndall that they had sufficient power in the city to defeat or elect him as they saw fit. Lyndall yielded at last to their threats and it is stated, he agreed to go the "Cameron programme" throughout, provided the Cameronians would turn in and give him *their* support at the approaching election. When this new deal became known, the Curtin men grew apathetic, and many of them refused to attend the election. They concluded if Lyndall went "back" on his *real* friends after his nomination and before the election, he could not be trusted as a member of the Senate.

SENATOR CAMERON, it seems, had charge of the recent Campaign in Georgia. During the contest there, it is known he visited that State twice, and we believe he was at Milledgeville, on the day of the election. We presume he took charge of the campaign there by virtue of his position on the Congressional Republican committee. Himself and "tools" also went to Philadelphia, and "opened up shop" with a view to capturing Lyndall and managing the Senatorial contest in the First district, on the 20th of last month. Now as we were badly beaten in both Georgia and Philadelphia, we modestly suggest that it would be well, for the Republican party, if Senator Cameron and his "summers" would form the second line of battle in future political struggles; not only in Pennsylvania, but elsewhere.

Camels in the United States.

A Nevada paper gives the following interesting account of the acclimation and use of camels in that State: "On a ranch on the Carson river, eight miles below the mouth of Six-mile Kanyon, and about seventeen miles east of the city, is to be seen a herd of twenty-six camels, all but two of which were born and raised on the place. But two of the old herd remain, or left, though there some years ago, are now living. It would seem that the original lot left into the hands of Mormons who treated them very badly, overloading and abusing them. The men who have them now are, Frenchmen, and men at work, who had formerly some experience with camels in Europe. They find no difficulty in rearing them, and can show twenty-four the healthy animals, all of Washoe growth. The camel may now be said to be acclimated in Nevada.

TRESILLIAN COURTLY OR, The Barrister's Son.

By MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,

Author of "The Double Life," "The Bailiff's Scheme," "The Smithers Hearts," "The Lady of Kildare," "A Life at Stake," "The House of Secrets," etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

A FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.

A wild storm was raging on the Mediterranean Sea, near the close of a dreary November day, and sky and waters were black with the gloom of the sudden and furious tempest, before which a small sailing vessel was scudding under bare poles. Her build and rigging proclaimed her Sardinian. She was *The Gull*, Captain Varino master, on her way from Cagliari to Palermo.

She had on board two seamen, and two passengers.

These passengers were Englishmen, who had procured passage on *The Gull* to Palermo, whence they intended to embark by steamer to Marseilles, the following day.

While the Captain and his assistants were attending to their duties, and expressing apprehensions as to their safety, the two Englishmen stood apart, leaning against the low bulwarks, and surveying the wild scene around them.

These men were both young, apparently of the same age, about three *and* twenty, but evidently they were not of the same station in life.

One, the more striking of the two, was aristocratic in his bearing, tall, slender and handsome, with a frank, smiling mouth, a pair of fearless blue eyes, set under a wide and massive forehead, and tawny hair blowing back from his face. Noble, generous and kind hearted, he had an adventurous disposition and dauntless courage.

He was Guy Tresillian, the only son and heir of Sir Arthur Tresillian, Baronet, of Tresillian Court, England.

His companion presented a remarkable resemblance to him, being also tall and slender and fair, with tawny hair and mustache, but he had not the frank smile, the bright, fearless look, or the joyous spirit that characterized young Tresillian.—Young as he was, he had seen much of the dark side of life, and his experiences had been such as to develop in him some of the worst qualities of his nature.

He was Jasper Lowder, Guy Tresillian's hired traveling companion and bosom friend.

The meeting and connection of the two had a touch of romance. Young Tresillian had spent four years in a German university, whence he had been graduated with honor. On leaving the university, in obedience to his father's written command, he had undertaken a tour of the countries including the Mediterranean Sea, in company with one of his late tutors. This gentleman being unexpectedly promoted to passage, to abandoned Tresillian at Baden, leaving him to find another traveling companion.

On the evening of the very day after this desertion, as Guy Tresillian was sauntering through the streets of Baden, he had been assaulted by a trio of his own countrymen, all more or less intoxicated. It was apparent that they took him for another, and intended to wreak vengeance upon him. Without allowing him to speak, they forced him to defend himself. Guy was getting the worst of the conflict, when a stranger came running to his assistance, and in a few moments the two had put the ruffians to flight.

This stranger who came so opportunely to Guy's assistance was Jasper Lowder. His resemblance to young Tresillian it elicited the latter's immediate interest. He questioned Lowder, learned that he was poor and alone in the world, and took him with him to his hotel. Believing that the similarity of features indicated a similarity of tastes and natures, he engaged Lowder more travelling as man like employer and employed.

This latter is a regular Levanter, said Lowder, clinging with both hands to the bulwarks. "Do you think the craft will stand it, Tresillian?"

"Oh, yes," answered young Tresillian, wiping the salt spray from his face. "The Captain knows the Sicilian coast perfectly. In two hours, or less, we shall be in the bay of Palermo. In three hours we shall be domiciled in the best rooms of the hotel Trinacria, with the best supper which Messer Raguzi can furnish. And to-morrow at noon," he added "we shall embark for Marseilles in a Messageries steamer."

"And from Marseilles *you* will proceed to England and Tresillian Court," said Lowder, with some bitterness. "And *I*, what is to become of me? I have had a year of unalloyed happiness, and now comes back the drudgery, the hopeless toil, the anxieties of the wretched old life.—You picked me up at Baden, a poor adventurer seeking to gain a living by teaching English, and the same destiny is open to me now."

Tresillian turned his handsome face upon his companion in surprise and affectionate reproach.

"Jasper!" he exclaimed, "*you* talk strangely. Do you suppose I have called you friend and brother so long, and loved you so well, to lose you now? I meant to have written to my father concerning you and your future, Jasper, but his sudden recall, received yesterday, causes me to return home without writing. I shall telegraph from Marseilles that you will come home with me. And you will, will you not? You will not abandon me, my friend? I will charge myself with your future, and will see that you obtain the position to which your talents entitle you.—You have no ties to keep you on the Continent?"

A strange expression passed over Jasper Lowder's face.

"No, I have no ties," he said huskily.

"And you will go home with me?"

"What will your father say to my coming?" demanded Lowder. "He will think your generosity Quixotic. He will dismiss from his house the hired companion who dares to resemble his son—"

A sudden lurch of the little vessel, a wave sweeping over the deck, interrupted the sentence. "You do not know my father," said Tresillian, his blue eyes kindling, when the vessel had righted. "He is the noblest man in the world. He will welcome my friends as his own. You will love him, Jasper, as I do, when you know him."

"He doesn't seem very affectionate," remarked Lowder. "You have been away from your home for five years, and he has but just recalled you!"

Young Tresillian's cheeks flushed, as Lowder saw in the lurid glow that momentarily lighted up the tempestuous scene.

"You know, or can guess the reason, Jasper," he said, with something of an effort. "My father has a ward, the daughter of an old friend. Art hear that, wind shriek! The gale is increasing!"

"Yes!" assented Lowder. "And the ward is Miss Ray—the golden haired Blanche of whom you have talked so much, and with whom you have exchanged letters!"

"Yes. My father formed a project to have me marry Blanche. He did not wish us to grow up together, lest we should learn to regard each other as brother and sister. When Blanche came to Tresillian Court my father sent me to Germany. The night before I left home he called me into his library, and told me all his hopes and plans for my future, and entreated me to continue worthy of his innocent ward, and to keep my heart pure for her. I have done so, Jasper. I have never yet loved any woman. And yesterday I received my father's summons to come home. He has recalled me after five years of absence. I know the wish that lies nearest his heart. He wants me to return and marry Blanche. I shrink from the proposed marriage. I dread going home. And, I dread offending my dear father, whom I love better than any woman. It is hard, Jasper, to revolt against the hopes and plans of a kind and generous father, whose very love for me causes him to insist on this marriage!"

"It is hard indeed, Lowder drily, and with a strange smile full of sneering bitterness. "My experience has been widely different from yours, Tresillian. Did I ever tell you of my father?"

"No. I took it for granted that he is dead."

"Perhaps he is—I don't know," said Lowder with a reckless laugh. "But if he is living, he is a scoundrel. Don't start, Tresillian, at my unfilial speech. Wait till you hear my story. I am in a desperate mood to-night. This storm stirs up all the bad within me. As nearly as I can discover, my father was the younger son of a proud old county family—"

"You do not know, then?" asked Tresillian, pressing his companion's hand.

"I have no proofs of it. All I positively know is this. My mother was of humble station, pretty, with blue eyes and an apple-blossom face, and tender, appealing ways. She was the daughter of a widow, residing at Brighton. The widow, my grandmother, kept a boarding-house, and my father, a gay, dashing young fellow, came to lodge with her. As might have been expected, he fell in love with his landlady's daughter. He offered the young girl marriage, on condition that the union should be kept secret until his affairs brightened and he chose to divulge it. The young girl loved him. Her mother was ambitious, and scouting the result was that the lover had his way, and married the daughter of his landlady quietly, almost secretly. Then he took his bride to London, to cheap and obscure lodgings, where, a year later, I was born."

The wind for a moment drowned his voice. As it presently lulled, he resumed recklessly, and with passionate bitterness:

"For years my mother and I lived in those stuffy, obscure lodgings until her bloom had faded, and she had grown thin and wan and nervous. My father visited us at stated seasons, once or twice a week, but he never brought any of his family to call upon us. To flout if his aristocratic relatives ever suspected the existence of the faded wife and son of whom he was secretly ashamed. I have good reason to believe that he had fine lodgings at the West End, where he was supposed to be a bachelor, and that his wont into fashionable society, while my poor mother and I lived obscurely. He was a profligate, and a rake, but he had an air of fashion that rendered him welcomed, despite his heartless, boyish admiration, and aroused my mother's affectionate pride in him. She was always pleading to be introduced to his relatives, and to have her son publicly acknowledged. But my father always put her off, saying that he was not yet ready. Worn out and despairing, my mother died when I was ten years old!"

Again the wind flitcked past, again the little vessel lurched, the sea sweeping her decks.

The captain screamed his orders to his men, and for a few minutes all was confusion.

"Yes, but I've soon as said it, interrupted Tresillian, "We shall make port all right, never fear. We must be well on toward the Cape di Gallo. And it's only seven miles from the Cape to Palermo."

"But the seven miles in this storm are worse than seventy in good weather. These coasts are full of dangerous reefs, which the sailors as surveyed

"Tell about your father," said Tresillian, interested in his companion's story. "What did he do after your mother's death?"

"I remained at the old lodgings with our single old servant a month or more, my father visiting me several times, and expressing anxiety as to what he should do with me. A week after my mother's death, he told me that his brother was dead. A month later, his father died, and left him a fortune of three thousand pounds a year to keep me, and to keep also the secret of my paternity, solemnly promising to acknowledge me some day as his son and heir. This old woman agreed to carry out his wishes. She would have done anything for money. I never saw my father again. I went to school, grew up, and at the age of twenty-one came into my grandmother's money, the fruits of years of saving, she dying at that time. My father had deliberately abandoned me. I did not know where to seek him, if I had wished to. I took my money and came abroad. I had been two years on the Continent, and had spent my little fortune when I met you. The rest you know."

"An odd, romantic story! But why did your father abandon you?"

"That he might be freed of encumbrance to make a grand marriage. From what my grandmother said at different times, I conclude that my father was in love with a titled lady before my mother's death. No doubt he married this lady. If he lives, this lady's son may be his acknowledged heir. My father has utterly disowned the son of his first hasty, disturbed marriage. I have a fancy that I shall meet him *some day*," and Jasper's face reckoned to deeper blackness. "However, I stand no chance of receiving justice at his hands."

"What is your father's name, Jasper?" asked Tresillian.

Lowder's face darkened. He bit his lip savagely.

"What I have told you about myself I learned from my own observation, or from chance words of my parents and grandmother. My mother's maiden name was Jeanette Lowder. At our London lodgings, my father bore the name of Lowder. I don't know his real name, but I should know his face anywhere, although I have not seen him in sixteen years. My mother was actually married, Tresillian, but I never heard my father's name. The clergyman who married my mother was dead at the witnesses also. When my grandmother was dying she tried to tell me the story. She had put it off too long. All that I could understand of her ramblings was the name of Devereux. I shall never forget that name. Devereux! Probably that was my father's name—at least my own rightful name. But as I should never find him if I sought him, and as he would repulse me if I did find him, I stand no chance of inheriting his property. He may be dead. He may have other sons who have succeeded him. It is all a mystery, but the prominent point is that I am an outcast, poor, disowned and friendless."

He leaned over the bulwarks, the spray dashing over his face violently. Tresillian's heart softened to him.

"My poor friend!" he said. "Must I say again you are not friendless, while I live? My father has influence enough to obtain for you a government appointment. This tangle may straighten itself out some day. But if it don't, you are resolute enough to make your own happiness."

He grasped Lowder's hand, and looked with warm bright eyes, full of sympathy into Lowder's lowering face. Then had both a fall in the storm, but as the two were there, the vessel righted and swept over the billows in a maddened race.

There was no time for talking now. The wind rose so high that words could scarcely have been distinguished. And storm-tossed and gone before that dreadful moment when this awful outburst. The vessel drove on, creaking and groaning, a mere speck in the billows!

"Mother of Mercies!" wailed the captain, "I've set up with us, signors. I can't make out the Capoin this darkness. We shall go on the rocks. St. Anthony save us!"

The seamen echoed his cries.

The two young Englishmen, comprehending their peril, clasped hands in silence.

For the next few minutes it seemed that a Pandemonium reigned.

Then a noise like the report of a cannon suddenly boomed through the storm and the darkness. The little vessel shivered, staggered, and careened upon her side.

She had struck upon a rock.

A moment later crew and passengers were struggling in the waters.

A few moments of buffetings and tossings, of vain struggles and agonized, involuntary prayer, and then Jasper Lowder felt his senses slip from him, and became unconscious.

When he came to himself, he was lying upon a rocky beach of the Sicilian shore, sore, bruised, and weak as a child.

He opened his eyes. The wind had spent its fury, and now moaned along the coast with a desolate, despairing wail. The waves beat against the rocks.

Lowder struggled to his elbow.

"Wrecked!" he muttered. "I am cast ashore, while the others are drowned! Oh, this is terrible! I have lost my best friend to-night!"

He paused and rung his hands.

"He is dead, who would have done so much for me, and I, so worthless am saved! All my hopes of an easy and luxurious life must be resigned now!"

At this moment he beheld a dark object at a little distance in the water. The waves hurled this object against the projecting head of a sunken rock. At the same instant Lowder recognized it as the body of a man.

He crept toward it, and the waters dashed the body on the shore at his feet. He put his hands on the face. How cold and wet it was! It felt like the face of a dead man! Lowder's fingers came in contact with the soft, silken mustache, and he knew that the body was that of Guy Tresillian!"

Of the five that stood on the sloop's deck a half-hour earlier, those two alone were left. The captain and his crew had found their deaths among the cruel, yawning waters.

Lowder threat his hand under the insensible form of his friend, but he could not perceive the beating of his heart.

Despair took possession of him.

"Dead!" he said shrilly. "Dead! And he would have done so much for me if he had lived! And his father and she, the young girl he was to have married, will wait in vain for his coming! His place at Tresillian Court is empty. Who can fill it?"

He seemed to hear the demon at his side echoed his question: *Who could fill the place left vacant by noble Guy Tresillian?*

A thought came to him—a thought so strange and sinister that his shivered instantly. Again he felt of Tresillian's heart. It gave no throb against his hand. He passed his hand over Tresillian's head and discovered a gaping wound in the skull. The hair was clotted with blood.

Stifling his hand into his breast pocket, Lowder drew out his little water-proof match-safe. He opened it with trembling fingers and struck a light. The red flicker danced on young Tresillian's face.

How ghastly and terrible it looked now! The heart of death seemed set on his noble features.

Lowder examined the wound. It was made by a sharp rock, and even Lowder perceived its terrible character.

"If he is not dead, he soon will be," he muttered. "His brain has received an awful injury. He will never know who he is again. He won't live till morning, and he is perhaps dead already. He must be dead!"

Again it seemed to him as though some demon echoed his words.

The match dropped from his fingers into the water. For a little while he crouched on the wet stones in silence, battling it may be with the better and nobler instincts of his nature.

At last, with sudden and abrupt stealthiness, his hands stole into the breast pocket of Tresillian and drew out his private note-book, a packet of letters, a few trinkets. He secured these among his own wet garments. Their possession seemed to give him courage, and his face hardened, and he knelt beside the body of his friend and rifled his garments of all that they contained, bestowing his plunder on his own person.

Then he took his own purse, his note-book, a few receipts and trifles from his own pockets, and put them in the pockets of Tresillian.

"It is done!" he whispered to himself, looking with wild defiant eyes through the darkness. "No one is harmed. He is dead. If he had lived, he would have provided for me. As he is dying or dead, I must provide for myself. *This likeness between us will make my fortune.* His friends will be spared a terrible grief, and I—I shall live at last! Fortune gives me a chance to gain name and wealth at one lucky stroke!"

As if to give himself no chance for repentance, he arose to his feet and turned his searching glances in an inland direction. Anlight, as if from a cottage window, glimmering faintly from the thick haze, caught his gaze.

Raising his voice, he called loudly:

"Help! Hi, there! help!"

The wind had abated, and his cries rang out through the night with startling distinctness. The light he had seen moved and disappeared. A minute later, answering cries reached Lowder's ears, and he heard hasty steps, and saw the approaching light of a lantern, borne aloft by a man's upraised arm.

"This way!" shouted Lowder. "We are wrecked on the rocks! For the love of Heaven, hasten!"

The bearer of the lantern, attended by a male companion, came running to him, and was soon at his side. The lantern bearer was a rough Sicilian fisherman, a grade above his companion, in intensity of comfort and higher license. Both were all excitement, astonishment and sympathy.

In as few words as possible Lowder told the story of the shipwreck, and called attention to the condition of his noble young employer.

"I think he is dead," he added in a choking voice, "carry him up to your cabin. Let everything be done that can be done to save him. I will pay you well for any kindness to him. Poor fellow! He was my traveling companion. I loved him as if he had been my brother instead of only my hired attendant! Poor Jasper!"

The two Sicilians lifted the helpless form of poor young Tresillian, and carried it between them toward their cottage. Jasper Lowder followed them, bewailing his loss. The above we publish as a specimen chapter, but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated January 7th, which can be had at any news office or book store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 180 William street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

New Advertisements.

CALIFORNIA CIVILIZATION.

Assassination in a Court House.

A scene occured in the Twelfth District Court, at San Francisco, a few days ago, in parallel being unknown in the history of trials on that coast, and probably the like of which has never occured in any other court of justice.

It will be recollected that the jury in the O'Connor murder case were sent out to deliberate their verdict about 5 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. They were brought into court several times, but stated that they were unable to agree, and were again sent out again. His Honor Judge McKinstry, was evidently of the opinion that there was nothing in the case which would prevent an honest jury from agreeing on a verdict. For a day or two past it has been generally understood, that the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. The name of this one appeared to be known, and his standing, by those who knew him, was freely discussed. At a quarter past 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the jury were brought into court. All looked worthy and exhausted.

Judge McKinstry stated that if any of the jurors had anything to say he would listen to them.

Wm. Hosford, one of the jurors, arose and addressed the court substantially as follows:

"I was told last night that if I did not decide so and so, by another juryman, it would be worse for me. This morning, while lying in bed, this man (pointing to Mr. Howard), stood over me and threatened if I did not decide with him he would shoot me or cut me to pieces. Under these circumstances, if I should render a verdict in accordance with the desire of this gentleman, it would be very wrong for me to do so, and I don't desire to sleep there again, because I *don't think the man is safe,* from the way he has acted.

H. C. Howard—I deny the charges, there is not truth in it.

Judge McKinstry—I don't care about hearing the merits of the matter. If there is any juror who has any weapons on his person, let him surrender them at once to the Sheriff.

Mr. Howard then took from under his vest a bowie-knife, and from his back pocket a derringer, which he handed to the Sheriff.

Judge McKinstry—It shocks the sense of decency that a juror should go into the jury room with weapons.

Mr. Howard—I deny the charges. I have carried arms since the law was repealed.

Hosford—Furthermore, he cut his throat-mumbled this morning with a pen-knife, and did the same thing. Rather than go there, and sleep another night, in his company, I would agree with them upon a verdict of murder under provocation, and do so against my conscience. It is not so.

William Hosford was sworn on the stand, and corroborated the statements of Mr. Hosford.

Judge McKinstry asked what their prospects were.

Juror—I desire to represent to your Honor that an agreement is impossible. We have stood eleven to one since last Sunday.

Hosford—Why don't you say how we stood, six to six? We were in every proposition and divided on the verdict.

Judge McKinstry—This defendant will have to be retired, and I do not desire to comment upon the case. I did not suppose there was anything in the case to prevent you from finding a verdict. The law supposes that when you go out to deliberate, you will agree. It is strange that a juror should go in the jury-room drunk, and, on the other hand,

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 4, 1871.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

time.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square, 10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 10 Park Row, N. York, AND S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending December 31, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 18	32 deg.	35 deg.	34 deg.
" 19	34 deg.	36 deg.	31 deg.
" 20	37 deg.	38 deg.	31 deg.
" 21	13 deg.	20 deg.	13 deg.
" 22	9 deg.	12 deg.	14 deg.
" 23	11 deg.	11 deg.	8 deg.
" 24	4 deg.	15 deg.	11 deg.
	SECOND WEEK.		
" 25	7 deg.	17 deg.	16 deg.
" 26	27 deg.	32 deg.	19 deg.
" 27	12 deg.	32 deg.	32 deg.
" 28	32 deg.	35 deg.	20 deg.
" 29	11 deg.	18 deg.	12 deg.
" 30	15 deg.	32 deg.	30 deg.
" 31	38 deg.	35 deg.	34 deg.

The coldest days of December, last, were the 23d and 24th, average temperature—10°; longest registered tempature during the month was the nights of the 23d and 24th—2 degrees below zero.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 8.17; Evening Express, 5.47; Mail, 7.15 p. m.; Local Freight (carries passengers) 3.31 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Local Freight (carrying passengers) 9.40 a. m.; Express, 4.31 p. m.; Accommodation, 3.47 p. m.

Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.30 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.18 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.32 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.45 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 9.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.35 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.35.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

For Sale—Hiram Stowe.
Executor's Sale—W. H. Fraze, Ex'r.
Divorces—Moore & Richardson.
$400 per Month—Wells & Co.
Public Sale—Sam. B. Wilson, Ex'r.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Penmanship—Prof. J. W. Steele.
Special Notice—Prof. R. T. Taylor.
Bounty Fund Statement—John Sleeth, Treas.
Notice in Partition—Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff.
Citation in Partition—John Cushing, Sheriff.
Notice in Partition—John Cushing, Sheriff.
New Advertisements—Geo. P. Rowell.

☞ Slipper patems, Noubia Hoods, Scarfs and Cravats, at Mrs. Beacom's.

SPRING WAGON CHEAP.—Any person wanting a nice light covered three springed wagon very cheap, can purchase one at the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine office, Beaver. Penn'a. S. J. Anderson. nov30;tf

☞ A full assortment of every quality of hose, at Mrs. Beacom's.

☞ Blank Warrants to Collectors of School Tax neatly printed, and for sale at this office.

Velveteens, Skirts, and Double and Single Shawls, at Mrs. Beacom's.

☞ Blank Orders on Treasurer of School Districts, just printed and for sale at this office.

CHICKENS — Take them to J. H. Bence's store, Quay's building, Beaver, in exchange for cheap Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Furs, Trimmings, &c, &c;;4w.

☞ A nice selection of Fancy articles, suitable for Holiday presents, embracing Lace, Linen and Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm of G. C. Speyerer & Sons and settle, on or before 1st of January, 1871. All accounts unpaid at that date will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. dec14;3t.

Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, only 15 cents, at Mrs. Beacom's.

More Good Hogs.—Mr. J. N. Hindman, of Brighton township, killed four hogs, of his own raising, a short time ago, which weigeed in the aggregate 1343. They were but one year old.

Bridge Stock For Sale.—Persons desirous of investing in stocks, should make it a point to attend a public sale at the Court House on the 12th of this month. 60 shares of Big Beaver creek bridge stock will be disposed of at that time by the Executor of Mrs. Elizabeth Workman, dec'd. This stock is among the best in the market.

How to be Taken.—A friend of ours who has had some experience, says that if you call on a lady, and she crochets diligently all the evening, and says "yes" and "no," you can go away about nine, or a quarter past, without breaking any of the rules of etiquette. And if the old gentleman calls down the stairs:—"Jerusher. Ann! it's nine o'clock," it may be taken as a sort of verbal bootjack, *and not merely information* as to the state of the clock.

Iowa Hogs.—One of our subscribers in Iowa, (Mr. W. C. Rhodes,) sends us the *Maquoketa Excelsior*, containing the following notice of some large hogs in that section of country: Mr. Hosea Goodenow sold to Mr. Dixon on Monday, a hog which weighed *seven hundred and fifty pounds*, being twenty-five pounds the heaviest hog delivered in this market; the second was Mr. Hatfield's, which weighed seven hundred and twenty-five, instead of six hundred and twenty-five as we reported it. We now apologise to Mr. Hatfield for the mistake and give him his other hundred pounds of pork.

Neck-tie Sociables are the latest novelty. The *modus operandi* is as follows: Every lady, upon entering the door, is required to give the doorkeeper an envelope containing a neck-tie made of the same material as the dress she wears that evening; to be made in any conceivable shape, and trimmed as she chooses. Every gentleman pays fifteen cents at the door and receives a check for a neck-tie, and afterwards the neck-ties are distributed to check-holders. After receiving his new article of dress, each gentleman commences to search for the lady who made it, and after finding her shows his gratitude by treating her to oysters, cake, candy, etc.

The "Nick Wall" Disaster.—Another terrible river disaster occurred near Memphis, about two weeks ago, resulting in the loss of about one hundred lives. The unfortunate tout was the "Nick Wall," she striking a snag, and sinking in very deep water. The Nick Wall was commanded by Capt. Poe, of Georgetown, this county. The Captain's wife, and several others belonging to Beaver county, were on board the steamer when the casualty occurred, all of whom, however, we believe were saved. Mr. Henry C. Lyon, formerly of Beaver, was her second clerk; he, too, escaped drowning. The boat is a total loss.

"The Bachelor's Lamentation."—A friend sends us the following piece of poetry, clipped from an old copy of the *Crisis* or *Beaver Valley Gazette*, dated Sept. 10th, 1814. Who the afflicted author was, we're not able to say:

I'm weary of a single life,
I really wish I had a wife;
My years consume in care and pain;
And nature proves I live in vain.
I've lived so long in doubt and fear,
The girls now fly me like a deer—
And when I ask a pretty maid,
If she of wedlock is afraid;
Or if I am a rosy sitter,
If she will grant me but a kiss,
Or Sally, will you be my bride?
Good Lord most I endure such scorn?
I wish I never had been born.
Or I had shun'd this deadly woe;
By wedding twenty years ago:
But well tho' many be even me,
I'm not the same I us'd to be!
My beard is long, my head is grav;
My eyes are sore, my teeth decay;
My shirt is dirty and much worn,
My coat is old, my small clothes torn,
My shoes, alas! they have no soles,
My stocking have five hundred holes,
And all these woes and ills of life,
Are owing to my want—a wife!—
Please God I live and tarry here,
I will have one before a year:
But should I unsuccessful prove,
And all the fond intrigues of love;
Should they despise me and my wealth.
I'll buy a gun and shoot myself.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.—Coming on Monday, January 2d, 1871, at J. H. Benco's, Beaver. Dry Goods, Furs, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, and Notions, &c., &c. All goods marked down regardless of cost. Immense bargains, consisting of all the new styles of Waterproofs, Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Grain Bags, &c. Hats, Bonnets, Plumes, French Flowers, Ribbons, &c., and a fine lot of Furs very cheap, a very large assortment of Kid Gloves of good French make at one dollar per pair or one twenty-five for fancy colors per pair. Sacking Velvets, &c., a large stock of Velvet Ribbons, Men's Shirts, and Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, and thousands of articles too numerous to mention here.

Hon. H. B. Swope.—The gentleman, whose name heads this paragraph, has been selected, to open, on the evening of the 12th inst., a course of lectures, under the auspices of the Beaver Y. M. C. Association. The selection is a happy one. Mr. Swope as an orator, has few if any equals in Western Pennsylvania. *His* Lecture on the Bible, delivered a few evenings since in the city of Pittsburgh, is spoken of as a masterpiece of descriptive eloquence, full of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

We hope for the credit of our citizens, that Mr. Swope will be greeted with a full house. We owe it to the Young Men of Beaver; we owe it to the distinguished lecturer. There has been an indifference heretofore existing, to intellectual entertainments, not very creditable to the head or hearts of our citizens. We therefore hope that the patronage that will be extended to the proposed Course of Lectures will give evidence that Beaver is at least improving in its appreciation of the higher efforts of mind. Parents will confer lasting blessings by making arrangements to have their children attend this course. An able lecture; an eloquent oration, once heard, is a treasure that will never be lost. Such a lecture, such an oration we are promised, on the above named evening. Let all be present.

J. G. D.

We call special attention to the fact that the course of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver, commences with the evening of January 12th. The lectures are to be delivered in the Methodist E. Church, and from the names already announced a rich intellectual treat is in store for our citizens. Tickets for the course, admitting one person, are sold at one dollar; and family tickets, admitting any number of persons, at two dollars and a half. As the proceeds of the lectures go to the Association, let a large number of tickets be sold. For sale at Orr & Cooper's.

ANY person wanting to save money can do so by calling at *once at* J. H. Bence's store, Quay's building, Beaver. This is a *rare opportunity*, and persons desirous of purchasing should not delay as the goods are marked sufficiently low to sell off quick. *Reader now is the time!*

Commissions Received.—Commissions for the following named Justices of the Peace of Beaver county have been received by the Register and Recorder, and are ready for delivery: Jno. A. Gibb, Sanford Almy, Henry Kinsey, Jr., J. S. Calvert.

Beaver Co. S. S. Association.—The annual Convention of the Beaver Co. Sabbath School Association was held in the Presbyterian Church of Beaver, commencing Tuesday, Dec'r., 13th. Rev'd. D. P. Lowary, President, in the chair.

The following officers were chosen for the year 1871:

President, J. C. Wilson, Esq.; Vice President, Rev. W. H. Locke; Secretary, Rev. A. Dilworth.

The following persons compose the Executive Committee for 1871:

Of M. E. Church—W. W. Mair, Chair'n.
" Presbyt'n " —Rev. B. C. Critchlow.
" Baptist " —Dr. Shallenberger.
" U. P. " —R. Imbrie.
" Lutheran " —Rev. H. W. Boot.
" Methodist " —Joseph Bentley
" Presbyt'l " —Prof. Curtiss.
" Christian " —Charles Hurlburt.
" Episcopal " —G. L. Eberhart.
" U. Brethr'n " ——————
" Christian " —Dr. Sippert.
" Ev. Luth'n " —Rev. Frank.
" Germ. Meth" ——————

It was resolved that, hereafter, four distinct conventions be held in various parts of the county, and one central convention during the year. A special committee, consisting of O. R. Cox, (chairman), Rev. J. C. Wilson and Rev. W. H. Locke, was appointed to take charge of the district conventions.

A number of interesting topics were discussed, as for example, "The proper training of our teachers;" "Benovolence among our children;" "Opening and closing exercises—how to make them interesting;" "The Sunday School Library," &c., &c. The discussion of these, and other topics, was engaged in by a considerable number of those in attendance and was highly edifying.

A committee, consisting of Rev's. A. Dilworth, W. W. Mair and J. C. Wilson, Esq., was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the convention as to the Sunday School work. This committee reported the following paper which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We are firmly persuaded of the importance of instilling into the minds of the children and youth of our country the truths of God's word and of leading them to the Savior; *and whereas*, we regard the Sabbath School as *one* principal instrumentality by which this object can be accomplished, *therefore*

Resolved, That we hereby express our sense of the great importance of the Sabbath School work as a means of giving increased vitality and energy to the Christian church, and of obeying the Saviour's injunction—"feed my lambs."

Resolved, That we are convinced of the necessity of increased effort in building up Sabbath Schools, and that Christians must act upon the Scriptural principle of "going out to the highways and compelling them to come in."

Resolved, That we express it as our opinion that Sabbath School work, to be successful, must be thorough in its character; that superintendents and teachers must prepare themselves for their work by prayer and earnest study of the lesson.

Resolved, That great care should be exercised in the selection of libraries for our Sabbath Schools; that only those books should be introduced, which are Scriptural, and calculated to lead the mind to Christ; and that we express our appreciation of the value of suitable Sunday School papers.

Resolved, That we view with unfeigned sorrow the lack of interest manifested by the community and Christians generally, in the meetings of the Sabbath School Association of the county; and that we earnestly request that all Superintendents and teachers, and Sabbath-School workers, should encourage us with their presence and counsel at future meetings of this Association.

The Presbyterian church, New Brighton, was chosen as the place of the next meeting; the time to be fixed by the executive committee.

During the exercises of the Convention some fine music was furnished by the choir of the church in which it met.

The Convention adjourned on Wednesday evening, after an address by the President.

H'D-QRS DEPT OF PA., G. A. R.,
ASS'T ADJ'T GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 15th, 1870.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

With feelings of deep sorrow the commander announces to the Department the death of Comrade WILLIAM B. COOK, who was from the organization of the Order in this State, an active and prominent member of Hays Post, No. 3, of Pittsburgh.

He entered the service in 1862 as a member of the 140th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, remaining in Southern prisons some twenty months. On his release he rejoined his regiment; and was mustered out as a Second Lieutenant at the close of the war.

Comrade Cook was well known to the comrades of this Department as the able and zealous Assistant Adjutant General of the Department during the year 1868; endearing himself to all with whom he came into contact by his many amiable qualities and kind and gentlemanly disposition.

He was born in Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., and died of consumption, at Canton Illinois, on Saturday, December 3d, in the 33d year of his age.

A. R. CALHOUN,
Commanding Department.

Official:
R. B. BEATH, *A. A. General.*

JAMESTOWN, Dec. 24th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that a letter, from this county, might not prove uninteresting to your readers, I have retired from my usual duties, to address a few words to your excellent paper.—Even as I write, the quiet spell of approaching Christmas steals over me indicative, as we would fain believe, of the time of its approach.

To-morrow is the Christians' Christmas and as such deserves to be peculiarly observed. As our thoughts of the Savior's natal morn are blended with our Father's resting day, and as in one day we celebrate the anniversary of both, we cannot but feel the double delights of the *Sabbath-Christmas*.

To the Christian this day will be beautifully sweet. His Christmas feasts will be feasts of the soul. If there is a millennium of soul upon earth, surely it is the enjoyment of the Christian's Christmas.

Alive to its coming some of the young people of our village have prepared the way for this Christmas, by taking the usual enjoyment in advance, and last night our youth and beauty met to while away, with *flying feet*, swiftly, the passing hours. Others await its coming in a different manner. On last Thursday, the Baptist people organized a church, with a promising prospect of success. These people have been holding meetings here for some time; and have experienced quite a revival. Truly, to them this Christmas Sabbath will be precious. But ere this reaches your readers, Christmas will have come and gone, and we shall have again returned to our duties.

We will now address you, shall have found our way to the hall of learning on the top of our "hill of science" and engaged in the ordinary routine of school life. But now let me, on behalf of the students of Jamestown Seminary, wish a "merry Christmas" to our friends in Beaver county. May you, brothers and sisters, reach the goal as soon as we, and receive with us the crowns of wisdom from the Goddess of Knowledge.

We have a flourishing school here. Our building is situated on a commanding eminence, from which we obtain a good view of the village, and surrounding country. Here the pure air always surrounds us; and with the exercise of ascending our "hill of science," infusing our cheeks with the flush and glow of health, we come into our recitation rooms, both physically and mentally prepared.

Should any of our friends visit us, we will show them what it is to be physically and mentally educated. The aim of our school is thoroughness and application. We adopt the truth, that education unapplied is little more than worthless, that the student's mind is not a passive instrument to be operated by his teacher only; but that it is a living, active machine, capable of action itself. Particular regard is cherished for the students' natural inclinations in study; following as we do, the advice of the poet:

Beware ye of cherishing the youthful ambition.
The life is life's rivlet, so lowly and fair,
Though lowly its station, yet great is its mission.
The guardian of courage the foe of despair.

Our school has thus far received a liberal share of patronage; limited for the most part to the surrounding country; but we are quite willing to welcome any who are disposed to cast in their lot with us. If there is any good in our Nazareth, we want to send it out.

Of the students who have been enrolled on the Seminary books, some are in preparation for the ministry, some are already laboring in that profession, and all are occupying high stations of usefulness in the world. They and we, are earnestly endeavoring to place our Seminary among the foremost schools of the land; and to advance the interests of our common humanity. *Ad hoc juvanile laboramus*,

Yours truly.
J. M. MCCANLEY.

From Our Paper.

Beaver Falls.

The town which has the honor of numbering Mound Valley Good Templar Lodge, among its flourishing institutions, is an object of interest throughout the land. Wherever you may go its name is familiar, its wonderful rise and growth is a subject of wonder, and every one has his opinion made up, as to its present *status* and future prospects. These opinions are various as the individuals themselves. While some prognosticate direful decay, dissolution and destruction of what they deem an immature and unsound development, others who are not inveterate croakers, nor constitutional despondents and who have scrutinized the true causes of its developements and are aware of its natural advantages and resources, as well as the direction of its industrial interests, are sanguine and hopeful of the future. A good rule to test the soundness of the opinions expressed by those who disparage the present condition or the future of Beaver Falls; is, to consider the sources whence such disparagements come. As we said before, they are either from inveterate croakers and constitutional despondents, or from those who are ignorant of the true state of the case, or lack the power of drawing correct conclusions, from facts that they do know. The writer of this has been familiar with the place for years, and he sees no reason now to change the opinion always cherished that the valley of the Beaver is some day and that not distant to be the seat of a manufacturing interest which will create almost one city from New Castle to the Ohio River; five years ago and Beaver Falls was a village of a few hundred inhabitants; now there are more thousands. Then the aspect of things was woe-begone and wretched in the extreme. What a transformation it now presents! Who shall say that the work will stop here. Is it stopping? True times may be dull, but where are they not so? But certainly [illegible] is in its full share of improvement this winter. The Axe factory, the Illingo factory, Machine shop &c., are additions to our manufacturing and productive power, not to be despised. Just hold on bravely, keep saying, little ship and she will weather present discouragements and launch out next spring on a voyage of prosperity not dreamed of by the most visionary, nor anticipated by the most sanguine.

"P"

A Few of our Visitors.—Those who imagine that no persons call on an editor save those who do so to pay subscription, or transact some other legitimate printing-office business, are laboring under a very great delusion. On the contrary, but few persons are more constantly "bored," in this respect, than country editors. If any one doubts this, let him "read, ponder and digest" our experience, on a certain day, not very long ago; and we may add that the character of our callers, at that time, was only a fair sample of *our every day life*. In addition to those who called to see us on the day referred to, on business in which we felt an interest, there were quite a number of others, whose errands were developed as follows:

Time 8 a. m.—*[Enter tall man with a lean, oil-cloth carpet-sack in one hand and an umbrella in the other.]*

Tall Man—Is the editor in?

Editor—I suppose I am the person you are looking for.

Tall Man—I am a traveling jour. printer, and have come all the way from Illinois—most of the way on foot—and am going to Pittsburgh, where I expect to get work. I am out of money, and called to see if you wouldn't give me a lift.

Editor—Work is quite scarce here, just now, and money is tight. I can't help you much, but here is a half-dollar; it will get you your dinner.

Tall Man—Thank you, sir. I hope you will get your reward in Heaven. Good bye.—*[Exit.*

9 o'clock, a. m.—*[Enter hard-looking boy, aged about 18 years, carrying a ready valise.]*

Boy—Are you boss here?

Editor—Yes, a kind of a "boss."

Boy—Dr. Levis, of Bridgewater, told me to call and see if you wouldn't take me into your office and learn me to be a printer; or, if you wouldn't do that, he thought you would give me some accounts to collect.

Editor—Where do you live when you are at home?

Boy—I have no home. I was born in Massachusetts, and have been peddling for the past four or five years. I got sick a while ago, and Dr. Levis doctored me and kept me two weeks; then he sent me up here to see if I couldn't get in with you till Spring.

Editor—I have no need of an apprentice now, nor do I want a collector at present.—*Exit boy.*

10 o'clock, a. m.—*[Enter good-looking man with glossy hair, and well filled waistcling-bag.]*

Good Looking Man—You are the proprietor, I suppose?

Editor—Yes, sir. Well, good bye, I'll call and see you again.—*[Exit slippery politician, looking anything but amiable.]*

1 o'clock p. m.—*[Enter tough looking customer with coat, pants and boots in a terribly dilapidated condition.]*

Tough Looking Customer—Is the Editor about?

Editor—Yes, sir. He's here.

T. L. C.—I am a jour printer, and have been out of work for six months. I started from Erie last Wednesday and for three nights I have slept in hay mows along the road; I haven't had anything to eat since yesterday morning, and I thought I'd call to see if I couldn't borrow a couple of dollars from you to get something to eat and pay my passage to Pittsburgh. I'll send the money back in a letter as soon as I get there. That's sure.

Editor—See here; that's played out. This is the third or fourth time you have been here within the last three years, and each time you had been half-mowing it along the way, and doing without food long enough at a time to make you comparo favorably with a full grown Ute Indian. The last time you called I invested 25 cents in you, and in an hour or two afterwards I saw you over in Rochester so drunk that you could hardly walk. I'll take no more stock in you, sir.

T. L. C.—Then you won't help me along?

Editor—No, sir.—*[Exit Tough Looking Customer, looking as if it would do him good to "reach" for us.]*

A) o'clock p. m.—*[Enter well dressed Lady.*

Lady—Can I see the Editor for a moment?

Editor—Yes ma'am, "he stands before you."

Lady—I am canvassing for a book—a most excellent work by the way—and I called to see if I couldn't get you to subscribe for it. The price is only $3; and the money is not to be paid until the book is delivered.

Editor—Indeed madam, I have no time to read, much less to subscribe. I have at least fifty volumes of miscellaneous books in the house now that are unread, simply for the want of time. Besides, Editors can get all the books they want for "writing and publishing notices" concerning them. I would like to hear of your success in Beaver, but really, madam, you will have to excuse me.

Lady—Buy one for your wife then, she will like it, or one for [illegible] I know she will be delighted with it.

Editor—Her time is just about as much taken up with household duties as mine is with editorial work. I'll tell you what I will do, though; if you get us a Chinese cook, and guarantee him to stick for one year, I'll buy a half-dozen books from you.

Lady—I see you don't want to buy a book. Where is the other printing office?

Editor—Down street in the big brick.—*Exit lady, a little vexed.*

Time, 2 o'clock, p. m.—*[Enter an acquaintance, who is more successful in spending money than he is in making it.]*

Acq.—Fine morning.

Editor—Very fine, Indeed.

Acq.—How are you getting along, any how?

Ed.—So, so; nothing to brag of, nor yet much to complain about.

Acquaintance—I am in need of a hundred dollars to-day, and I called to see if you wouldn't endorse my note in bank for that amount. You needn't be a bit afraid to do it, when the time comes round I will make it all right.

Editor—Indeed sir, I have made up my mind, to do but little endorsing in the future. I narrowly escaped getting stuck only a short time ago while keeping in that capacity, and besides that, out of about fourteen persons for whom I endorsed within the past year or so, nearly all of them have since turned up as my enemies. If endorsing has that effect, it strikes me, that the less I do of it the better.

Acq.—It won't make me your enemy, if you will do it.

Ed.—Idare say you think so now, but I believe I won't take the risk at present. I can put you in possession of a plan, however, that will get you an endorser satisfactorily.

Acq.—How is that?

Ed.—Go down to the *Radical* office, and abuse the *Argus*, like "fury" for a few minutes, and then ask Quay to go on your note. He'll do it right off, for any sum not exceeding $30,000.

Acq.—Humph! I wonder if Quay is at home?

Ed.—I think he is.

Acq.—I guess I'll go down and see him; I have some little business with him at any rate.—*[Exit Acquaintance looking glum at us, and making rapid strides toward the "big brick."*

[2] o'clock, p. m.—*Enter heavy set fellow, with a small bundle in his hand.]*

H. S. F.—You're the editor, I 'spose?

Ed.—Yes, sir. What can I do for you to-day?

H. S. F.—I'm a "jour. printer," and would like if you would help me a little. I haven't had anything to eat to-day, and I am as hungry as a saw-mill.

Ed.—You are the third or fourth "strapped" printer that has been here to-day. You fellows seem to be as thick as the "leaves of Vallombrosa," or words to that effect. I won't give you anything to-day, but if you go up stairs and work till six o'clock, I will pay you half a-dollar for your work.

H. S. F.—That seems pretty hard, for I'd rather have gone straight to Pittsburgh; but, as you won't do anything better, I 'spose I'd better work a couple of hours, and get the money.—*[H. S. F. works two hours, gets his half-dollar and leaves town.*

[3 o'clock, p. m.—*Enter two grave looking ladies.*]

Ladies—Mr. Weyand, we are getting up a church festival in ——, and we will want some bills and tickets printed. As the object is a very worthy one, we thought we would ask you to do this much for it for nothing.

Ed.—Our rule is to do work of that kind at half price—we only want to make enough on the job to pay for the material used.

Ladies—Very well. We will send you what we want printed this evening.—*[Exit ladies.*

3] o'clock p. m.—*Enter festive looking man with "shiney" hat and tight pants.]*

Festive Man—Is this Mr. Weyand?

Ed.—Yes, sir.

Festive Man—I live in ——. Mr. —— has been telling a pack of lies on me, and my business has been injured by his stories. I have written a piece about it and want it printed in the Argus. I am obliged to do this to fix me up right again, and get my custom back.

Ed.—All right. Business notices cost ten cents per line. I see your piece contains 35 lines—this will make the bill $3.50.

Festive Man—What I charge for an article for your paper. I thought you were glad to get pieces like that. I can't afford to pay for it. I guess I'll not get it printed now. Why it wouldn't cost you anything to put it in your paper, and I've no doubt it will be the means of bringing you several new subscribers.

Ed.—That's very doubtful. Articles of that kind hardly ever help a paper much, and besides, as the "piece" is for your especial benefit, I think you ought to pay the regular price for its publication.

Festive Man—No, sir. I always tho't you published such things for nothing, and if you won't do it I'll take it home again.

Ed.—Very well; do so.—*[Exit festive man, not well pleased with his visit to the printing office.*

4 o'clock p. m.—*[Enter pale-faced cadaverous, intelligent looking man of about 25 years.]*

Ed.—Are you a "strapped printer?"

Pale-faced Man—I have the honor of belonging to that highly esteemed class of persons who are engaged in the "art preservative of arts," and I am sorry to add, thy stamps have gone "where the woodbine twineth."

Ed.—For mercy's sake do not tarry here another moment. I am in a desperate frame of mind; my brain is on fire; my pockets and boots are filled with loaded revolvers, and it is possible I might attack you any minute; leave, Oh! leave, for fear I commit a crime which might haunt me while life lasts. Even now my hand grasps one of my trusty pistols and I cannot be responsible for consequences! Go, go, quick, quick.—*[Exit pale-faced man, looking as if a little shuttle anglum, was about to rush after him—curtain drops for the day.*

From Our Paper.

The Claims of the Temperance Cause.

Next to the work of the church, in gathering souls to the fold of Christ, the writer knows of no other that has strength of claims on our time, our talents, our means, our very best and most earnest efforts than this. The evil with which we have to contend, is as gigantic in its proportions, so powerful in its character and combinations, so subtle and effective in its workings, that it demands the utmost energy of which we are capable, to counteract the deadly mark. It is an evil that strikes at the very root of all happiness in this life, wherever it finds a lodgment, and more than that, entails a mortgage on the happiness of the life to come.

It is one of the most effective agents in all of Satan's Kingdom. It finds its way in the humble abode of the poor man, and destroys his ambition, hopes and aspirations; and equally true is it, that it is often amidst the rich. It steals forth under cover of night, prompting men to deeds of violence and shame, and even death itself. It stalks abroad in our crowded thoroughfares at noonday unabashed. It pants itself with brazen front, changes and in the mazes of [illegible] tra'e, bidding defiance to law, and ordering to intimidate honest men who will not bend the knee at the shrine of Bacchus. It crowds itself into our Congressional and Legislative halls, demanding audience. It creeps and stealthily treads up to the ear of the judiciary, endeavoring to clog the wheels of justice.

It even bids defiance to the Law-giver and Judge of the universe, for it does not hesitate to enlist its victims, even from the sacred altar of the sacred desk. In fact go where we may, and we shall find traces of its blighting power.

These are not pictures of fancy, they are facts, stubborn facts. We might rehearse the fatal history of case after case that has come under our personal observation and knowledge, where young and old, high and low, rich and poor, male and female, have gone down to misery, degradation and even death itself, through its blighting effects of intemperance. We might portray in glowing colors, pictures of homes laid waste, families forsaken, friends deserted, business neglected, and a hundred other things of kindred character; but these are facts patent to the careless observer, and need not be rehearsed.

Think ye no mistaking the character of the Temperance work. It is a work that appeals to every heart. A work in which no man need be ashamed to be engaged, however lofty his ambition, however high his social position, however great his intellect. M. B.

Dec. 3rd, 1870.

The Soldiers' Entertainment.—The entertainment to be given by the soldiers of Beaver and vicinity, for the benefit of destitute soldiers and their families, will take place in the Court House on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The persons who have the different acts to charge have taken considerable pains thus far to make the entertainment not only entertaining but instructive; and as the object is a worthy one it is to be hoped that the public generally, will be present on the occasion. The following is an outline of the scenes to be represented on the evenings referred to:

Grand Chorus of States.
Emigrant Groups.
Slave Auction.
Home scene in South Carolina.
Midnight Conspiracy.
Slaves running away—their capture and punishment.
Abolition Meeting in the North.
John Brown's Raid—his capture and execution.
Secession—firing on Fort Sumpter &c.
Tableaux—Broken Union.
President Lincoln's Proclamation calling for troops.
Camp scenes at Washington.
Battle of Bull Run.
Battle of Five Forks.
Liberty giving freedom to the Slaves.
Assassination of Lincoln.
Capture of Jeff Davis.

The financial committee, on last Saturday evening fixed the admission fee at 25cts. for each evening. They also determined to issue no complimentary tickets. Performers, of course, are admitted without charge; as are also the wives and children of the soldiers who take part in the performances.

BY ORDER.

[Radical please copy.]

Another Hog Hog in Beaver.—On last Monday, Capt. D. M. Donehoo of Beaver, killed a hog of his own raising, which weighed, when dressed, 533 pounds. The borough of Beaver, thus far, surpasses the county in big hogs this year.

"A Woman is the Case."—*The Paper*, of Pittsburgh, dated December 29th says:

A woman named Elizabeth Jordan, who came from Beaver county, and is stopping at a boarding house in the Ninth ward, came before Alderman Donaldson yesterday and charged a man named F. Boyd with disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused did grossly insult her. Boyd was arrested, but the woman declined to prosecute further, and he was released upon paying the costs.

Heavy Animals.—We noticed, the arrival, at Pittsburgh, a few days ago, of a monster hog, from Hancock county, Ohio, which beats anything in the pork line, we have ever heard of. It weighed, undressed, 1,305 pounds, and is said to have been the heaviest porker ever brought to the smoky city.

An ox weighing 3,500 pounds is on exhibition in Lancaster. It was raised in that county. It stands a little over six feet from the hoof to the front shoulder, and measures eleven feet from the horns to the tail.

WE CALL the attention of our readers this week to the opening of the Seminary presided over by Prof. Taylor. We learn that Prof. Pouss formerly of Pittsburgh will be at the Seminary to give lessons on the guitar. This gentleman is at home with this instrument and has great skill in imparting a knowledge of it to others. Miss Neal will also be added to the Board of instruction for the purpose of initiating the young ladies into the mysteries of making Wax Flowers and Fruits at moderate charges. Classes in Astronomy and Chemistry with lectures and experiments, Mental Philosophy and elocution will be formed with others at the opening of the term. Both sexes are admitted.

The Holidays at the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphan School.—It was a privilege to spend Christmas at the above school, under the care of Rev. W. G. Taylor. The occasion was no ordinary one, showing as it did the liberal and generous care that is taken of these Orphans. I have no doubt but what the great mass of children if they could have visited the school Christmas would have concluded that the lines had fallen in a pleasant place to these orphans and that they had a good inheritance.

Christmas morning Mr. Taylor distributed at his own expense a Christmas gift to each orphan and to all in connection with the institution amounting to $170.

A little after noon came a splendid dinner for orphans, employees and guests, consisting of turkeys, chickens, ducks, vegetables, cakes, dough nuts, mince pies and other variety, that was relished by all the company that showed a proper appreciation of this opportunity.

After dinner Prof. Taylor, at his own expense presented to the Orphan in each Sabbath class, that had memorized the most verses of scripture, during the last three months, a most beautiful gilt-bound diamond New Testament that contained a full analysis.

In the evening they had an exhibition consisting of original Essays, Declamations, Recitations, Tableaux, and vocal and instrumental music, all of which was highly creditable to the school and gratifying and entertaining to those that were present.

Every day of the week found an extra dinner and New Year's day wound up with an immense chicken pot-pie and an Exhibition in the evening. Of two things we are certain that providing entertainment and feasting for a week for one hundred and sev-enty persons leaves the pocket of the Principal considerably lighter, and finds those that had the care and labor rejoicing that the holidays are over. Beaver Co. has still reason to feel the highest confidence in the Soldiers' Orphan School and its Principal. P.

An acceptable New Years Gift.—Samuel McManany Esq., of Economy township, brought us a New Year's present a few days ago in the shape of a half bushel basket filled with large Pippin apples. They were exceedingly ex-

Married.

SMALLEY—WRIGHT.—On the 31st inst., by the Rev. J. M. Heath, Mr. H. Wallace and Miss A. R. Wright, both of Beaver county.

BRUCE—KEENAN.—In Beaver, Pa., Dec. 22, 1870, by Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. David M. Bruce of Smith's Ferry, Pa., and Miss Mary A. Keenan of Bridgewater Pa.

McFAIT—BROTHERS.—On the 20th inst., by Rev. Jno. H. Anghey, Mr. Charles McFait, of New Castle, to Miss Maggie L. Brothers, of the Ritner place.

DIED.

GIBSON.—On the 27th of December, 1870, in Brighton township, Beaver County, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Samuel M. Gibson, aged about 45 years.

RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR.

[Mark Twain, in the Galaxy.]

A few months ago I was nominated for Governor of the great State of New York, to run against Steward L. Woodford and John T. Hoffman, on an independent ticket. I somehow felt that I had one prominent advantage over these gentlemen, and that was good character. It was easy to see by the newspapers that if they had known what it was to bear a good name, that time had gone by. It was plain that in these latter years they had become familiar with all manner of shameful crimes. But at the very moment I was exulting my advantage and joying in it in secret, there was a muddy under-current of discomfort "rilling" the depths of my happiness—and that was, the having to hear my name bandied about in familiar connection with such people. I grew more disturbed. Finally I wrote to my grandmother about it. Her answer came quick and sharp. She said;

You have never done one single thing in all your life to be ashamed of—not one. Look at the newspapers—look at them and comprehend what sort of characters Woodford and Hoffman are, and then see if you are willing to lower yourself to a level and enter a public canvass with them.

It was my very thought! I did not sleep a single moment that night. But after all, I could not recede. I was fully committed and must go on with the fight. As I was looking listfully over the papers at breakfast I came across this paragraph, and I may truly say I was never so confounded before:

PERJURY.—Perhaps now that Mark Twain is before the people as a candidate for Governor, he will condescend to explain how he came to be convicted of perjury by thirty-four witnesses, in Wakawak, Cochin China, in 1863, the intent of which perjury was to rob a poor native widow and her helpless family of a meager plantain patch, their only stay and support in their bereavement and their desolation. Mr. Twain owes it to himself, as well as to the great people whose suffrage he asks, to clear the matter up. Will he do it?

I thought I should burst with amazement! Such a cruel, heartless charge—I never had seen Cochin China! I never had heard of Wakawak! I didn't know a plantain patch from a kangaroo! I did not know what to do. I was crazed and helpless, I let the day slip away without doing anything at all. The next morning the same paper had this—nothing more:

SIGNIFICANT.—Mr. Twain, it will be observed, is suggestively silent about the Cochin China perjury.

[*Mem.*—During the rest of the campaign this paper never referred to me in any other way than as "the infamous perjurer, Twain."]

Next come the *Gazette*, with this:

"WANTED TO KNOW.—Will the new candidate for Governor design to explain to certain of his fellow citizens (who are suffered to vote for him!) the little circumstances of his cabin-mates in Montana losing small valuables from time to time, until at last things having been invariably found on Mr. Twain's person or in his trunk, (newspaper he rolled his traps in,) they felt compelled to give him a friendly admonition for his own good and so tarred and feathered him and rode him on a rail, and then advised him to leave a permanent *vacuum* in the place he usually occupied in the camp. Will this do?"

Could anything be more deliberately malicious than that? For I never was in Montana in my life.

After this, this journal customarily spoke of me as "Twain, the Montana thief."

I got to picking up papers apprehensively—much as I would lift a desired blanket which I had some idea might have a rattlesnake under it. One day this met my eye:

"The lie Nailed!—By the sworn affidavit of Michal O'Flanagan, esq., of the Five Points, and Mr. Kit Burns and Mr. John Allen, of Water Street, it is established that Mark Twain's vile statement that the lamented grandfather of our noble standard bearer, John J. Hoffman, was hanged for highway robbery is a brutal and gratuitous lie without a single shadow or foundation in fact. It is disheartening to virtuous men to see such shameful means restored to, to achieve political success as the attacking of the dead in their graves and defiling their honored names with slander. When we think of the anguish this miserable falsehood must cause the innocent relatives and friends of the deceased, we are almost driven to incite an outraged and insulted public to summary and unlawful vengence upon the traducer. But no—let us leave him to the agony of a lacerating conscience—(though if passion should get the better of the public and in its blind fury they should do the traducer bodily injury, it is but too obvious that no jury could convict and no court punish the perpetrators of the deed.)"

The ingenious closing sentence had the effect of moving me out of bed with dispatch that night, and out of the back door, also, while the "outraged and insulted public" surged in the front way, breaking furniture and windows in their righteous indignation as they came, and taking off such property as they could carry when they went. And yet I can lay my hand upon the Book and say that I never slandered Governor Hoffman's grandmother. More—I never even heard of him or mentioned him up to that date.

[I will state in passing, that the journal above quoted always referred to me afterward as "Twain, the body snatcher."]

The newspaper article that attracted my attention was the following,

"A SWEET CANDIDATE.—Mark Twain who was to make such a blighting speech at the mass meeting of the independents last night didn't come to time! A telegram from his physician stated that he had been knocked down by a runaway team and had his leg broken in two places—suffering, lying in great agony, and so forth, and a lot more bosh of the same sort. And the independents tried hard to swallow the wretched subterfuge and pretend that they did not know what was the real reason of the absence of the abandoned creature whom they denominated as their standard bearer. A certain man was seen to reel into Mr. Twain's hotel last night in a state of beastly intoxication. It is the imperative duty of the Independents to prove that this besotted brute was not Mark Twain himself. We have them at last. This is a case that admits of no shirking. The voice of the people demands in thunder tones: 'Who was that man.'"

It was incredible, absolutely incredible, for a moment, that it was really my name that was coupled with this disgraceful suspicion. Three long years had passed over my head since I had tasted ale, beer, wine, or liquor of any kind.

[It shows what effect the times were having on me when I say that I saw myself dubbed, "Mr. Delirium Tremens Twain" in the next issue of that journal without a pang—notwithstanding I knew that with monotonous fidelity the paper would go on calling me so to the end.]

By this time anonymous letters were getting to be an important part of my mail matter. This form was common.

"How about the old woman you kicked off your premesis which was begin,

POL PRY."

And this:

"There is things which you have done which is unbeknowns to anybody but me. You better trot out a few dollars to yours truly, or you'll hear through the papers from.

HANDY ANDY."

That is about the idea. I could continue them until the reader was surfeited.

Shortly the principle Republican journal convicted me of wholesale bribery, and the leading Democratic paper nailed an aggravating case of blackmailing to me.

[In this way I acquired two additional names: "Twain the filthy corruptionist, and "Twain the lothesome embraces."]

By this time there had grown to be such a clamor for an "answer to all" the dreadful charges that were laid to me, that the editors and leaders of my party said it would be political ruin for me to remain silent any longer. As if to make their apology the more imperative, the following appeared in one of the papers the next day:

"Behold the man!—The Independent candidate still maintaining silence because he dare not speak. Every accusation against him has been amply proven, and they have been endorsed and reendorsed by his own eloquent silence, till at this day he stands forever convicted. Look upon your candidate, Independents! Look upon the Infamous Perjurer! The Montana Thief! The Body Snatcher! Contemplate incarnate delirium Tremens! Your Fifty Corruptionists! Gaze upon him—ponder him well—and then say if you can give your honest vote to a creature who has earned this dismal array of titles by his hideous crimes, and dares not open his mouth in denial of any one of them."

There was no possible way of getting out of it, and so, in deep humiliation, I set about preparing to "answer" a mass of baseless charges and mean wicked falsehoods.

But I never finished the task, for the very next morning a paper came out with a new horror, a fresh malignity, and seriously charged me with burning a lunatic asylum with all its inmates because it obstructed the view from my house. This threw me into a sort of panic. Then came the charge of poisoning my uncle to get his property, with an imperative demand that the grave should be opened. This drove me to the verge of distraction. On the top of this I was accused of employing toothless and incompetent old relatives to prepare the food for the foundling hospital when I was warden. I was wavering—wavering. And at last as a due fitting climax to the shameless persecution that party rancor had inflicted upon me, nine little children of all shades of color and degrees of raggedness, were taught to rush on to the platform at a public meeting and clasp me around the legs and call PA!

I gave it up. I hauled down my colors, and surrendered. I was not equal to the requirements of a gubernatorial campaign in the State of New York, and so I sent in my withdrawal from the candidacy, and in bitterness of spirit signed it.

"Truly yours, once a decent man, now, Mark Twain, I. P., M. T., B. S., D. T., F. C. and L. E."

SINGULAR HALLUCINATION.

The Case of Mrs. Timby, of Van Port, Beaver County—She Refuses to Return Until Married to Mr. Timby—His Honor the Mayor Effects a Reconciliation by Uniting them in Wedlock a Second Time.

We have frequently alluded to the Timby case, namely, the disappearance from Van Port, Beaver county, about a month or more since, of Mrs. Mary Matilda Timby, under circumstances which led the husband to suppose her insane. We have also referred to the search instituted for her discovery, and how, after it had been abandoned, the whereabouts of Mrs. Timby was discovered on Tuesday and word sent to her husband. Yesterday the gentleman arrived from Van Port, and his presence in the city gave rise to a singular circumstance. He called upon his wife for the avowed purpose of taking her home, but she positively refused to go with him, until she was legally married. Mr. Fleming, the grocer, corner of Chatham and Wylie streets, in whose house Mrs. Timby has been stopping for the past week, called at the Mayor's office, in company with Mr. Timby, and stated that when Mrs. Timby came there three weeks ago, she related a story to the effect that she had escaped from a man who wanted to compel her to live with him without being married. He sympathized, yes, even pitied her on account of her dejected and forlorn appearance, and determined to shelter her until more could be ascertained concerning her relatives. He corroborated Mr. Timby's statement about the refusal of the wife to go back until she was married, whereupon His Honor told Mr. Fleming to go and bring her down to the office. He did so, and the Mayor, after conversing for about twenty minutes with the woman, concluded that there was no alternative left but to marry them. Mr. Timby stated that he had spent nearly all the money he possessed in hunting up his wife, and as there were five little children alone at their home at Van Port, it was necessary that something be immediately done to effect a reconciliation. He stated that they had been married by a Presbyterian minister in Butler county, twelve years since, and had lived in perfect happiness until within three months. At that time Mrs. Timby became converted, and she immediately afterward conceived the idea that she was not legally married to Timby; she believed there had been a job put up on her, and this thought so preyed upon her mind as to eventually cause her to refuse to cohabit with Timby. He endeavored to dissuade her from so acting, but the hallucination got such a hold upon her as to prevent a change of action. For two months she continued to refuse, and on the night on which she escaped Timby forced the door of a room which she had barred and she jumped from the window to free herself of him.

Mrs. Timby as we have stated, appeared perfectly rational, and on authority of His Honor, the Mayor, we may state that he failed to discover any traces of insanity in her conduct while in his presence. She maintained that she had never been married to Timby, and asserted her positive determination not to return to Van Port until properly married to him.

Discovering that reasoning was useless, the Mayor, at the instigation of Mr. Timby, who saw that he must get back to Van Port before night, in order that the little children might not be left alone during the night, prepared to marry them, and, in his usual bland and dignified manner, pronounced them man and wife. She gave her maiden name as Mary Matilda Riggs, and had it inserted as such in the certificate which Clerk Patterson immediately handed her. She rolled it up and took possession of the same, remarking that she would hold it as long as she lived. She congratulated herself in being in possession of the documentary evidence to hereafter disarm all suspicions of her being the lawful wife of Timby. Indeed, she remarked that she could now tell everybody that she was really Timby's wife. She appeared to be in her happiest mood, and at no time did she appear more rational than when she left the office to go to the train soon to start for Van Port, which the couple did very shortly after the ceremony was performed. Thus ends for the present, a case fraught with very singular circumstances.

Mr. Timby is a man of about fifty-four years of age, and Mrs. Timby is a little over thirty-three. The husband, as stated, resides at Van Port, Beaver county, and it appears can and does make a good living for his family by manufacturing and selling a certain kind of liniment. Their family relations have all been of a most affectionate nature, and, untill she was seized with the hallucination that they were not married, not a ripple occurred to mar their happiness. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mrs. Timby, who is now certainly married to Timby, will become reconciled and thus restore to Timby the peace of mind he once enjoyed.—*Pitts. Commercial Dec.* 15.

COONHUNT IN KENTUCKY.

Jumping into the wagon of a farmer, we rattled over the pike to the picturesque cottage of a friend, embowered amid lofty hills and girded by the placid waters of the famous Kentucky. The sun had just hid his face in the west and the light shadows were growing space, casting long arms over the valley and across the water, when we alighted at the door of our cordial host, whose chubby face and adipose limbs betokened that life dealt lightly with him. Such a face, too, characteristic of humor and jollity, broad as the town clock, and his abdomen measuring, "six foot one way, five foot t'other," and a prepetual smile lurking on his lips.

"Well, we had determined on a programme for the night that would have put spirits into a good member of Good Templars, and raised a yell of delight from a Digger Indian—nothing less than a coon hunt, with Laub, Fifer, Belle and Prince ringing music out of the woods striking terror to the souls of the wild "varmints." Who that has the spirit of a Kentuckian in him but has felt his blood warm, and his nerves vibrate in reading the story of the coon chase, the "tally ho!" the trail, the striking of the grizzly brindled animals, the pursuit, the cutting of the tree, the crash, the leaping of the dogs into the bush, the fight, the yells, the growls and scratching, the final death cry of the game little animal, and the boast of the boys how Loub "grabbled him," how Belle "had him by the throat," how Prince "made him yell."

All these we had in anticipation as we called the dogs around us after a hearty supper, and prepared for the hunt. There was Loub, a large dun-colored hound, with sharp nose and clean limbs, a quick, crisp, voice and a sure scent that was certain to keep the trail, and very reliable. When Loub spoke, something was about. She never spoke in jest. By her side was Fifer, a hound with black and yellow limbs, a voice that was round and full as the notes of a base drum, and made sweeter music than the call of the bugle. He was not sure, had a habit of chasing opossums, rabbits, and foxes, but in the "coon fight" he was always there. To complete the quarto were Prince and Belle, two nimble terriers with sharp teeth and desperate courage, not much on the trail, but famous for having vanquished in fair battle the biggest coon ever seen in "Shaffali's neck o' woods." Three contrabands of mature age and experienced in all the details and minutia of woodcraft—one especially noted for never refusing to ascend the tallest tree—were added to the party, and, with a lantern, a pair of telegraph climbers and matches, we were equipped for the start. The moon hung low in the west, with its crescent gleaming on the hills and failing to penetrate the deep shadows of the hollows.

Arrived on the hunting ground we turned sharply up a jagged, rough hollow, through the base of which rippled the Richardson's Branch. The dogs were held to the front and quickly disappeared in the darkness. Stumbling over rocks and logs, thro' bushes and brakes, we made slow headway for half a mile or more, ere the first sound of the chase broke upon the night air. Then, round and full, far upon the cliff to the left, sounded Fifer's deep voice.

"Hi, boy; hunt 'im fellow!" yelled our adipose comrade.

Then we waited to hear the sharp responses of Loub. Several minutes passed in profound silence. Then again broke out the bass yell of Fifer.

"Dat dog fooling' us. He is after nuffen but a buck rabbit" ejaculated a contraband whom we shall call Josh.

Dat's so; old Loub ain't spoke yet. She knows ain't nuffen' dar wuth catchin" said a darkey noted as Yellow Sam.

As Loub kept silence, we concluded that the chase was not yet ripe. Most likely Fifer was nosing a rabbit or developing a cold fox trail. Resuming progress, we traveled another half mile without having a warning cry from the dogs, telling that the game had broke cover and was making for a safe retreat. The ground was growing rougher, more wild, and the sombre hills lifted their shaggy tops high on either side. We sat down on the bank of a little stream and concluded to give the dogs time to scour the vicinity. The hooting of an owl on a dead branch of a neighboring tree companioned well the loneliness of the spot and the darkness that clung over it, pierced only by the stars above, and the flickering rays of the lantern at hand.

"Dar now! Hear dat! suddenly exclaimed one of the darkies.

The sharp bark of the dog could be faintly detected, though as it seemed, at a great distance, almost out of hearing.

"Don't ye hear ole Loub? She's treed a coon, shure, Yer can trust dat dog all de time, an' he'll neber tole you a lie," exclaimed the enthusiastic contraband.

The distance was so great and the yelp of the dog so obstructed by the hills that some trouble was experienced at first in locating the direction from which the sound came. Leaping to our feet and straining every faculty of hearing, we were finally convinced it was up the ravine to the front. Then began the scramble over rocks, bushes, briars, into gullies, over narrow ledges, up steep banks and through pools of water in the exciting chase. Onward we went at a rapid pace, every moment hearing the quick yelps of Loub growing nearer and louder and more musical at ever step. The blood coursed thro' the veins swiftly, the pulse beat faster, and we cheered with louder voices as it became more and more evident from the round notes of Loub that she had treed some "varmint" of the four-footed species. Then came the vigorous yelps of Fifer, as he joined his mate and sent up his echoing cry. Turning a sharp point, bursting through a clump of grapevines and saplings, and climbing the sharp side of a hill, we came upon the half frantic dogs at the foot of a tall, but rather slender ash tree. The bark had been half stripped from the roots by the teeth of the hounds that seemed to thus vent their rage toward their nimble enemy whose sharp claws had conveyed him out of their reach. The vicinity was strong with undergrowth of hickory saplings, grapevines and oak bushes. Whatever animal might be in the tree above was concealed by the bushy top, the shadows of which were only here and there pierced by the starlight.

Without hesitation, the climbing Georges attacked the tree and went up like a squirrel. The dogs hushed their yelps and stood eagerly gazing upward. We stationed ourselves around the tree at different points, ready to pursue the chase when the animal should leap out. Up and up went the climber, until he seemed really small and almost hid. The top of the tree began to sway with the new and unusual weight.

"Da he is! I see him! O, yer gray headed old coon! I know yer! Ya, ya, ya! Why up in de top, like yer spec as we couldn't find yer. Bress yer heart, honey, we done come arter yer. Dey waitin' for yer below dar." With such ejaculations, the contraband, who had discovered the coon in the top branches, began to shake him loose.

"Look out down dar! He mos' loose somethin' drap d'rectly, and den skeedadle. O, yer an old pisen critter; dem dogs taken yer picture for to carry home! Da he come."

A black spot suddenly darkened the air, a whizzing rush; then a thud on the ground; and, with wild yells, mingled with the yelps of the dogs, we made for the place where the coon had fallen. He had gathered himself up and made off through the bushes, with the dogs in hot pursuit. Back and forth for a few moments the chase led, when finding that he was in close quarters, the coon again treed in a tall oak. Up again went his pursuer to the top, where he found him nestled in the branches. Again he shook him out. Hardly had his coonship touched the earth when Loub was upon him, grasping him by the back. The other dogs rushed in, and then the fight!

Through the bushes, down the hill, over the logs and through the weeds, in the fence corners and out again, fought and growled, scratched and yelled the coon and the dogs, while we made the air vocal with words of encouragement and wild excitement, the coon was true grit, a fifteen pounder and tough as leather.

"Hole him Loub! Shake him old gal!" shouted the delighted darkey Josh.

"Catch him by the ears, Fifer. Make him into sassiges meat!" yelled Yellow Sam.

"Hooray! Dat's it, dat terrier know what he's about. Jes' hear him tar de ribs," said the third contraband.

"Walk into him, boys! Talk to him. Look at them terriers; ain't they some on a coon fight?" fairly screamed my adipose companion, whose globular body was bouncing like a gum ball all around the ring.

We did'nt say anything on no account.

For full ten minutes the tearing fight went on. The coon had the odds against him, but he was game to the end. The yells, the howls, the confusion, the frantic struggle; and the smashing of bushes and briars were awful, but finally tenacity and courage gave away, and that ole coon was laid out. The hunt was over and victory perched on our banners.

New Use for Balloons.

Mr. Ferguson, of Front street, goes home drunk for the fortieth time, and his wife holds up her hands with vexation and indignation.

"Don' sa'er word, 'Lizy (hie)—don' sa'er word! I'm goin' to buy a balloon (hic) b'loon."

"What on earth are you going to buy a balloon for, Mr. Ferguson?"

"I'll tell you (hic) 'Lizy. Y'see they've gossomany (hic,) got s'many rum shops 'long Mon'gomery street, a feller can't get home without gettin' drunk. I can get 'way with a balloon (hic) you know. You can come to the store an' blow it up, an' (hic)—an' then you won't have to blow me up."

—Mr. Joel Walker and Mrs. Mary Walker, of Colerain township, Belmont county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Monday, the 12th inst. They have eight children living and all married but one; also nineteen grand children. May they live to celebrate their Diamond wedding.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. 1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of numberless agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal" and endowed "by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a politician's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, the Continental completion, but one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The Moloch of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep-laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Antagonism. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still lurk in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the waning elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battalions of Republican ascendancy in the Presidential Election of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will taunt the charging host with a sanguine hoo-a of victory, such as served it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contest of 1864 and 1865. Yet our faith is elastic and strong that the American People will bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood thereon poured out was in vain.

THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to Intensity and eternity of wrathful Hate, Charity and Love for Good Will. It would fain do its utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of that last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realize that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the slaveholders' Confederacy, and bear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that deeds are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged incongruities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

THE TRIBUNE has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen unpassed from the ensnaring lures of speculation, of Traffic, and of always over-crowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "something to do," to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, cold wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares on Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficient diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy, in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

THE TRIBUNE aims to be preeminently a Newspaper. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every battle-field, are early advised of every notable Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by tel graph all that is worthy of general interest. We condense for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the items in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which shall be no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents, *The Tribune* shall be such a journal.

To Agricultural and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make *The Weekly Tribune* such a paper as no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce, and Cotton Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our regular reports of the Proceedings of Farmers' Gatherings, so varied and interesting, that the poorest farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and counsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant without positive and serious loss. We sell *The Weekly Tribune* for less than its value in dwellings for waste paper; and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so commending it.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per line.
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According to position in the paper.

To subscribers wishing to preserve Mr. Greeley's essays on, "What I Know of Farming," and who pay the full price, i. e., $10 for DAILY, $4 for SEMI-WEEKLY, or $3 for WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we will send the same, plain-paid, *if request be made at the time of subscribing.*

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The Tribune Almanac. Price 25 cents.
The Tribune Almanac Reprint. 1838 to 1868. 2 vols. Half bound, $10.
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Any book free on receipt of price.

In making remittances always procure a draft on New York, or a *Post-Office Money Order,* if possible. Where either of these can be procured, and the money, *but always in a registered letter.* The registration fee has been reduced to *fifteen cents,* and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. *All Postmasters* are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

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Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Lund Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strums & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

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Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

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Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

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apr13:tc

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In order to make this notice as attractive as possible, we shall exhibit a large number of Eastern trimmed

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The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

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on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

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is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

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equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

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jan1, 1870:1y

Election Notice.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 8, 1870.

The stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday, —10th day—of January next (1871), between the hours of 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock of the said day.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

dec8:to

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned and sworn as agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all parts in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr26'69

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Orders left at my residence, in Bridgewater, or at E. Israel Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER.

apr26:1m50.

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